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Note on the Nagaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd. — By Khan Bahadur Maulvi Choudhury Afsar Ali

Sub: Finance

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Note on the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd., by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Choudhury Afsar Ali, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

PART I.

Importance of Naogaon Subdivision due to Ganja Industry.—The importance of Naogaon subdivision lies in its ganja industry. It enjoys the privilege of monopoly of ganja cultivation in Bengal. Besides the province of origin, it supplies the drug to some other provinces also, the principal consumer among them being the United Provinces. The province of Bihar also used to obtain its supply from Naogaon until only a few years ago. It is now cultivating its own ganja near about Bhagalpur. It is very interesting to note here that the supply of ganja even goes out of India to the far off Trinidad, an island to the immediate north of South America, where Indian labour is said to be numerous.

A history of ganja cultivation.—There is no authenticated record to show when the cultivation of ganja was first taken up in this subdivision on a commercial scale. Mr. Hem Chandra Kar, a Deputy Collector, was deputed by the Government of Bengal in the year 1876 to investigate and report on the cultivation of and trade in ganja in the province. He has left an interesting account. He has gathered that the distinction that Naogaon enjoys to-day in being the sole producer of this special crop was once enjoyed by the district of Jessore which was celebrated for it. As back as 1809, Mr. Westland, the then Collector of Jessore, referred to the extensive cultivation of ganja in the parganas of Ramchandrapur and Taragonea in the district of Jessore. The chief centres were Keshabpur, Fakirhat, Noapara and also Kushthea which was then included in that district. He estimated that 50,000 to 60,000 maunds of ganja were produced every year within the district. The usual price of the drug was Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund. It cannot, however, be satisfactorily traced how and when this industry disappeared from there. The report goes that the growers of ganja of the Jessore district suffered a great deal from highhandedness from certain quarters and the situation became so acute that they had ultimately to give up the cultivation which was not found to be remunerative any longer. The industry was at any rate in a flourishing condition in the district of Jessore when Mr. Westland wrote about it.

The villagers whom I questioned all agree that the ganja has been a very old cultivation in Naogaon existing for over three generations. One Maulvi Ayub Hossain Khan, an old and respectable cultivator of ganja of village Chak-chhatiankuri, police-station Naogaon, whom I also met, spoke with an amount of certainty that his aunt died at the age of 110 years in 1310 B.S., corresponding to 1903 A.D., and she used to say that the ganja was first cultivated in Naogaon, when she was quite young. It may not be the fact that she was more than a centenarian when she died but it is apparent that she died at a very old age. Even if we assume that she did not live for more than 90 years, it may be safely concluded that the ganja industry in Naogaon is now a century old.

It also seems certain that Naogaon immediately succeeded Jessore in the cultivation of ganja crop. This will appear from the fact that during the early period of the industry labourers from Jessore used to come in large numbers for assisting the local cultivators, specially in the preparation of "Round" ganja which still retains its name as "Jessore ganja".

Circumstances leading to the formation of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.—The Ganja produced by the cultivators of Naogaon used to reach the individual consumers through more than on

middleman. The licensed wholesale dealers from various districts came every year to Naogaon and made their purchases from the growers through brokers. They again sold the drug to the retail vendors and the retail vendors to the consumers at their own prices. The retail price varied from 10 to 12 annas a "top", (*vide* page 143 of District Gazetteer, Rajshahi, 1916). It is now Re. 1-5 per tola. The wholesale dealers often combined and controlled the market to the disadvantage of the growers. It was not always easy for the latter to sell their produce readily or at a remunerative price. Various abuses crept in and it was a problem how to stop them. Several schemes were put forward. One of the schemes was that the local Government should have the monopoly of sale but the Central Government did not favour this idea for various reasons. Ultimately a Co-operative Production and Sale Society was found to be the best solution. This led to the formation of the present Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd., in 1917. The Society has been given the monopoly of wholesale trade in "*ganja*" and "*bhang*" in Bengal. It has eliminated the wholesale dealers whose places have now been taken by its own agents who are its paid employees. The retail vendors as middlemen, however, are still there. The grower has come one step nearer to the consumer but not yet in direct relationship with him.

Importance of Naogaon town due to Co-operative activities.—The Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society has been in existence for over 24 years now. The town of Naogaon has grown considerably in size as the result of the activities of the society during this period of a little less than two decades and a half. The society has constructed a number of buildings in the town some of which are of quite an attractive design and may rank as edifices. Particular mention may be made of the office building of the society, the Co-operative Club, and two residential quarters, one of which is occupied by the Deputy Chairman of the society and the other by the Superintendent of Excise, Rajshahi, who has his headquarters here. A stately Mosque and a nice little Temple are two other charming constructions. They have all contributed a good deal to the present beauty of the little town of Naogaon. The Ganja Society Ward annexed to the Naogaon Charitable Hospital is also another conspicuous structure. The Co-operative High Madrasah building is also quite prominent. The rest are buildings for the residences of the subordinate officers of the Co-operative and the Excise Departments and also for the officers and employees of the society itself. Two large size tanks with clear sheets of water and pucca bathing ghats, one in front of the Mosque and the other near the quarters of the Deputy Chairman, are two more gifts of the society to the town. These visible emblems furnish a proof, if one were needed, what "Co-operation" well conceived could achieve.

The Naogaon Central Co-operative Bank and the Naogaon Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank also possess decent office buildings in the town. Impressive quarters and office buildings of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rajshahi-Malda Division, are also situated here. Naogaon bears a hall mark of "Co-operation" and may well be designated as a Co-operative colony.

Issue of license to an intending grower of ganja.—Before taking up the cultivation of ganja an intending grower has to apply for a license to the Superintendent of Excise, Naogaon. This is followed by necessary enquiries. If his application is allowed a license is issued to him and for a specified area. License is issued by the middle of April and no fee is charged for the same. None can cultivate ganja without a license.

Lands suitable for ganja cultivation.—Ganja is grown only in sufficient-high plots of land where no rain-water can accumulate and no flood can ach. These lands must again be free from all shades. As such plots of nd lie scattered here and there cultivation of ganja is not to be found in

compact areas. A particular piece of land can be used only for two successive crops. If ganja is grown in the third year in the same land its outturn as well as quality are very poor and in the fourth year the crop almost fails. After an interval of two years the cultivation can again be repeated. During this interval some other crops are grown but not jute which retards the restoration of the land to a fit state again for the cultivation of ganja.

Ploughing and manuring.—The land selected for cultivation of ganja is first ploughed up and is then covered with a 3" inch thick layer of soiled earth. It is ploughed up again and this earth is mixed up with the soil. This is done in March. The same operation is repeated once again later. This is known as "Bharakata".

No weeds are allowed to grow in the land and the cultivator has to take a special care in this respect. This is a most vital condition of the cultivation. If this precaution is not strictly observed, the crop will not be successful. Constant ploughing is therefore very necessary. The land is ploughed up every week and on each occasion it is subjected to more than one ploughing according to the necessity. This goes on until the month of September when ganja seedlings, grown in a separate nursery, are transplanted. In all 50 to 60 ploughings are done during this period.

After the first 6 or 7 ploughings cowdung manure (*Paush*) is deposited in heaps to a height of about 2 cubits in different parts of the land. Care is taken at the time of subsequent ploughings not to disturb these heaps as far as possible. Any weeds grown on the fringes are removed by hand if they have not already been destroyed by ploughing. Three weeks before the transplantation the heaped manure is spread all over the land by means of spades and this is followed by repeated ploughing until the manure gets thoroughly mixed up with the soil. Thereafter the land is ploughed more frequently until the actual transplantation takes place.

Measurement of land on the eve of transplantation.—On the eve of transplantation in September the quantity of land for which the cultivator holds license is measured out. Some cultivators take the help of their more skilled co-villagers in making the measurement. They do not generally charge any remuneration for this work which they do gratis by village courtesy. If, however, any one from some other village is engaged a remuneration is ordinarily paid to him which does not usually exceed Re. 1.

Ridges and transplantation.—Ridges are then made a foot high and a foot apart at the base well smoothed and beaten down with hand and the seedlings are planted 5 or 6 inches apart on these ridges. The ridges must be very straight so that no obstruction may be caused to ploughing which is done once after the transplantation also or to the free flow of water at the time of irrigation. Skilled labour is, therefore, required for making ridges.

Ploughing after transplantation.—Only slow cattle are employed for ploughing after the transplantation. Swift cattle may get out of control and the plants may be damaged.

Destruction of ganja seedlings left in the nursery.—After the transplantation is over, the nursery is ploughed up so that whatever seedlings left there are destroyed. The cultivators are not permitted to sell any surplus seedlings but they can give them gratis to their neighbours who have not enough for their own requirements. But it is not unlikely that surreptitious sale sometimes takes place.

Verification of the area under cultivation by the Excise Officers.—When the plants have settled down after their transplantation and have also attained some growth an Excise Officer checks the measurement of the area under cultivation. An allowance of 1 cottah and 11 chattaks per bigha is

made. If there is still any excess cultivation found the same is destroyed and the cultivator is also fined.

Trimming of ganja plants.—About this time the lower parts of the ganja plants are trimmed to let sufficient light and air in, so that they may grow straight without becoming bushy (which would mean mostly useless leaves), and spread out a larger number of branches giving more flowery tops and therefore more yield. The plants are in fact entirely trimmed off up to a height of one cubit from the ground and no leaves and branches are allowed to grow within this part. The trimming is repeated as often as necessary.

Manure of cowdung and oil-cake.—Early in November, after the rains, manure of oil-cake and dry cowdung, both of which must be thoroughly powdered, is lavishly applied at the root of each plant. Four to five maunds of oil-cake are required for each bigha of crop. It is now selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 per maund. The cakes are powdered by a husking pedal (*Dhenki*). Cowdung is spread out on the ground and repeatedly harrowed up and down until it is reduced to a state of powder

Irrigation.—As soon as the land begins to get dry it has to be freely watered now and then. This is usually done 3 or 4 times during the season. The land is irrigated from a neighbouring ditch or canal. When no such ditch or canal is available water is baled from a distant source and taken to the field through drains specially cut for the purpose. If the intervening grounds are not of the same level arrangement for bailing has to be made at each successive stage. Where the soil admits, a *kutcha* well is sunk within the land itself for its irrigation. Water is, however, available in close proximity of the lands in more than 50 per cent. of cases. It is estimated that some one-third of the total acreage under cultivation is irrigated from sources lying at some distances.

Ganja—a dioecious plant.—Ganja is a dioecious plant. In other words some of its members are male and some female. It is curious that the cultivators call the male plants as "*Madi*", the literal meaning of which is "*female*", and the female plants as "*Mada*" the literal meaning of which is "*male*". These terms are, however, not wrongly employed by them in distinguishing sexes of other plants, trees, animals or birds. It is strange how they have found their reverse use in the case of ganja plants only.

Elimination of male plants from the field by "Poddars".—It is ordinarily very difficult to distinguish a male from a female plant. If both are allowed to grow in the field the product would be mostly seeds and hardly any ganja. It would practically mean the total failure of crop. So, as soon as the plants after transplantation have attained some growth and distinguishing marks, which are so fine, begin to appear, a diligent search is made for the male plants and on detection they are weeded out. The search has to be repeated over and again as the crop grows on. Only a few of the cultivators acquire the art of distinguishing the sexes of the ganja plants. These experts are called "*Poddars*", although the word "*Poddar*" literally means a "shroff", who can distinguish a good from a base coin. Their services are in great demand when the stage of elimination of male plants comes. They are paid a lump fee of Rs. 5 per bigha for the season. One poddar can attend to 10 to 15 bighas of land and makes a pretty substantial earning considering the fact that he conducts this operation only four times during the whole season. He has to closely examine each and every plant and spot the male ones. As he comes across a male plant, he marks it and an unskilled labourer weeds it out. He goes on marking the male plants in this manner and the unskilled labourer uproots and removes them from the field. Small fine shoots looking like thorns but soft to feel project out from the ganja plants, both male and female. They are outwardly so similar that a layman cannot distinguish them. It is the "*Poddar*" only who can differentiate them by their fine distinctions. But

he also makes mistakes and is not able to detect all the male plants in the field. It is, however, estimated that some 75 per cent. of the male plants are detected by him. In addition to the "*Poddar*", who only goes by the shoots of the plants in making his search, the owner employs ordinary labourers also for this work. Besides projecting shoots the male plants put on buds which are, however, so small in size that it is difficult to readily find them out. The ordinary labourers make a thorough search for these buds by examining each and every branch of a plant. The examination involves very close observation and careful scrutiny. The female plants do not grow such buds. When the labourers come across any bud-bearing plants they remove them at once from the field. One man can generally attend to only half a bigha of crop. He is to repeat the search every third day as buds do not appear at the same time in all the plants. It is peculiar that these plants take a long period of three months for their buds to completely grow in the entire field. The labourer employed on this work is paid a lump remuneration of Rs. 15 a bigha, which is yet not considered adequate in view of its complex nature. The same individual does not engage himself in this work every year, because of its arduous character and also because of the strain caused in the eyes. More strain is caused to the eyes of a "*Poddar*" who carries on his profession continuously year after year. He cannot work more than 10 or 12 seasons after which his eye-sight fails and he is no longer fit for the job.

Male and female plants grow in almost equal proportions. The earlier the elimination of male plants is effected the better it is for the crop. Only the female plants are to be retained in the field. It is the unimpregnated flowery tops of these plants that make "*ganja*". Even if a single male plant is left in the field by mistake it would adversely affect the neighbouring plants within a radius of 8 to 10 cubits. It may so happen that in a particular portion of the plot, male plants are more numerous than in another. When these plants are removed the female plants that are left there get comparatively more space and grow well and give a better yield and also a better stuff.

Superstition about "Poddars".—There is a common superstition among the cultivators that the children of the "*Poddars*" do not ordinarily survive. This also perhaps to some extent accounts for the comparative paucity in the number of these "Ganja Sexualists". The separation of male from female is believed to be an outrageous act in the eyes of Nature which is therefore not slow in its retribution. The "*Poddars*" are mainly responsible for the elimination of male plants, three-fourths of which are spotted by them.

Patrol by the Excise Staff and watch over the crop by the cultivators.—As soon as ganja plants have sufficiently developed and are capable of production of the intoxicant of some strength such that it can be consumed, the Excise Staff undertake regular patrolling of the ganja areas, in order to prevent any smuggling from the fields. Patrolling continues until the crop fully matures and is reaped. The cultivators also keep watch over their crop at night. For this purpose they erect within the field a small shed built on raised bamboo platform usually six cubits high, so that the entire field can be freely viewed. This structure is known as "Tang".

Formation of flowery tops and "Hirkata".—The ganja plants begin to assume flowery tops in the latter part of November. A kind of insects appears in the fields at this stage and they are locally known as "Hirkata". They nip off the flowery tops and damage the crop. The cultivators become alert at the very first signs of their appearance and make extensive searches in order to destroy them. Some years they are seen in quite large numbers.

Resinous substance and "Bhua Chata".—When resinous substance begins to form in the flowery tops, another kind of insects start invading the field for licking up the same. These insects are called "Bhua chata". "Bhua" is

the resinous substance and "Chata" is "to lick". They are also dealt with in like manner as the "Hirkata". They are found in the ganja fields alone. They were unknown in this part before and first appeared with the cultivation of ganja. The term "Bhua chata" has apparently been borrowed from Jessore which was previously the seat of ganja cultivation. Bihar has lately started this cultivation near Bhagalpur and this insect has also appeared there. Labourers from Naogaon go there every year during the harvesting season and the local cultivators have also in their turn borrowed this term from them.

Reaping of ganja crop.—Ganja plants grow up to a height of some 6 feet. They become ripe for harvesting in the latter part of January, but according to the growth and maturity of plants in individual fields the reaping continues up to the middle of February. When the crop matures the cultivator has to obtain permission from the local Excise authorities before he reaps it. He is allotted a definite number of days according to the size of the plot during which he has to complete the operation of reaping and take the reaped crop to the manufacturing yard. The general standard is a week's time for a bigha of crop. The cultivator can judge from his own experience when a particular crop will be fit for reaping. If not reaped at the right moment the crop suffers damage. Even one or two days' delay proves highly injurious to it.

As the ganja plants are reaped, they are made into small bundles and carried to the manufacturing yard (*chatar*) ordinarily on shoulders by means of "Bank" (a smooth piece of split bamboo at each end of which a bundle is hung by means of a rope), and sometimes on bullock carts also.

Manufacturing yard or "Chatar" and the Excise Staff.—A chatar consists of a vast area of lands lying fallow for the time being which is closely fenced round up to a sufficient height so that no raw or manufactured ganja may be smuggled out from inside. It is usually provided with one entrance only and an excise peon is posted there day and night. A large size chatar has two entrances and an excise peon is posted at each. Such chatar is known as "Double Chatar". A Sub-Inspector of Exise is placed in charge of each chatar and is assisted by an adequate subordinate staff. They have all to live within the chatar as long as the manufacture of ganja goes on. Temporary quarters are erected for them by the Ganja Cultivators' Society and some furniture are also provided. Six chatars have been set up this year for the manufacture of ganja grown by 1,688 individuals. The perimeter of an ordinary chatar is 1,500 to 2,000 cubits, and that of a "Double Chatar" 2,000 to 3,000 cubits. The cultivators erect the fencings of chatars but the society bears the expenses. Each cultivator is given a certain length to fence proportionately to the area cultivated by him. This distribution is made by the Excise Officer-in-charge of the Chatar. The cultivators are paid at the rate of Re. 1 per cubit of fencing erected by him. Last year the society incurred a cost of Rs. 13,095 on this account. This year no payment has yet been made as the society has not completed the verification of measurements. The manufacturing season begins in the latter part of January and continues up to the end of March.

As a preventive measure the Excise staff are constantly on round every night so that no smuggling may take place from the chatar. The chatar is also kept sufficiently illuminated throughout the night by powerful lights supplied by the society. Torches with batteries are also provided by the society to the Excise staff on duty. The stationery used by them is also supplied by the society.

The lands in the chatar belong to the cultivators of the locality who are not necessarily all ganja growers. Crops have been raised from them and they are not required by the owners for the time being. They allow their lands to be so used and free of any charge. The benefit that they derive is that the fertility of their lands is increased as the rejected parts of ganja

plants left in them, when mixed up with the soil by ploughing, have a great fertilizing value. This is, perhaps, the one reason why the cultivators readily allow the use of their lands and do not charge anything for the same.

Manufacture of "Flat" ganja.—Each cultivator is allotted a specified space within the chatar according to his requirement. As the reaping of the crop proceeds, which is also adjusted according to the capacity of the chatar, the ganja plants secured in small bundles are brought from the field to the chatar. The bundles are opened and the plants are spread out and dried on the first day. On the second day the plants are subjected to pressing under feet. This is, however, not done haphazardly. A thin layer of plants is first spread on the ground in a circle. Labourers press them with the right edges of their right feet used with peculiar dexterity and keep on moving round the circle. After the first layer has thus been subjected to pressing, a second layer is spread over it and the process is repeated. This goes on until the stack so formed comes to a height of one cubit. If the stack is made more high, pressing cannot be done effectively. If there are more plants to be pressed, a second stack is arranged in this manner and so on.

After the first pressing is over the plants are again subjected to a second pressing layer by layer as described above. They are gradually taken out from the stack formed at the time of the first pressing and spread out on the ground and then pressed but this time with the unpressed sides facing upwards. The new stack so formed is allowed to remain undisturbed in this condition for the night. This is known as "steeping".

On the third day the plants are again taken from the stack and spread over bamboo mats (*chatai*) on the ground and dried for a few hours. Thereafter they are once more subjected to pressing under feet as they lie spread out on the mats and the leaves are gradually released from the stalks through this process. Any leaves that may still be clinging to the stalks are removed by hand. What are known as "Ganja cakes" are now only left in the stalks. These cakes are then separated from the stalks and collected. The ganja so manufactured is known as "flat" (Chepti) ganja.

Manufacture of "round" ganja.—Another kind of ganja known as "round" (Gole) ganja is also manufactured. The mode of pressing is different here. A cross bamboo bar is put up. As in the case of the flat ganja the plants are dried on the first day. On the second day the pressing is taken up. The labourers stand in a row and with the support of the cross bar they start pressing the ganja plants using both the feet, a few plants only being taken up at one time. One end of a plant is kept fixed up on the ground by means of the left heel while it is pressed with a backward rolling motion by means of the right toe. When the rolling is over the plants are made into small bundles and then stacked and left for the night. On the third day they are spread over on bamboo mats as in the case of flat ganja and dried. The stuff is rolled again by hands and the leaves come out. A few leaves that may still be sticking to the resinous stuff of the ganja are scratched out by small fine bamboo pokers (Khil). The ganja cakes thus formed have a round appearance and are separated from the stalks. This is how the round ganja is prepared. More skill is required in its manufacture than in the case of the flat ganja and a higher wages is paid for it.

When the manufacture is completed the products (flat or round) are sieved and the refuses are eliminated thereby. This is called "finishing". Bamboo sieves with appropriate holes are used for this purpose. They are on sale in the local market and the cultivators are to buy them. Each costs 4 to 5 annas and lasts for two seasons if not used for any other purpose

Round ganja popular with Mill operatives.—Round ganja is popular with mill operatives. The total quantity of such ganja to be manufactured is decided by the Excise Department every year on the basis of the estimated demand for the same. The quantity decided upon is then distributed between the various "chatars" according to the area under plantation in their respective jurisdictions. After this the Excise Officers make allotments for individual cultivators. In doing so the quality and probable outturn of crop is taken into consideration in each case. Crop of an inferior quality is generally selected for manufacture of round ganja as it does not produce good flat ganja. It is noteworthy that the same crop when manufactured into round ganja gives a better outturn than when manufactured into flat ganja.

Round ganja more remunerative.—This is due to the reason that some superfluous parts also get mixed up in the preparation of round ganja which is not so in the case of flat ganja. The yield in the case of round ganja is said to be 25 per cent. more although according to the cultivator himself it is only 12½ per cent. A special reward of Rs. 8 per maund is given for its manufacture. As the round ganja is more remunerative there is a general eagerness on the part of the growers for permission to manufacture it in larger quantity. It may be observed here that the cultivators growing a better quality crop are at a disadvantage in this respect, the owners of inferior crop getting preference over them. It should, however, be added here that manufacture of round ganja involves an increased cost but yet it is more paying than the flat ganja.

The cultivators erect small huts in the chatar and stay there at night to keep a watch over their crop. The chatar presents a busy and lively scene. It is interesting to watch hundreds of persons working in groups and also the indigenous skilled process of manufacture. On every occasion an individual comes out of the chatar, his person is carefully searched by the excise peon on duty at the gate.

Cost of manufacture varies with the state of growth of crop. The larger the size of the plants the more the flowery tops and more the labour required for manufacture.

Packing of ganja after manufacture.—When a sufficient quantity of ganja is ready and its finish has been approved by the Excise Officer attached to the chatar the cultivator brings his own gunny bags to pack it. Each gunny bag is separately weighed in the presence of the Excise Officer and the weight is noted on its body in ink. There is a weighing scale in each chatar which is provided by the society. The ganja is then put in the weighed bag and the whole thing is weighed again in the presence of the said officer. The total weight thus obtained is also recorded in ink on the bag. The name and address of the cultivator are also prominently written on it. Necessary ink is supplied by the cultivator himself. The bag is then sewn and sealed. The seal is provided at the cost of the society and it remains in the personal custody of the Excise Officer in charge of the chatar. The sealing wax and other packing materials are all supplied by the cultivator himself.

A special kind of sealing wax is locally prepared by some firms at Naogaon. It is a hard substance and its use is preferred as the seals obtained out of it do not easily break by rough handling. It is sold by weight and not by sticks. The usual price is 8 annas per seer. One-eighth of a seer of sealing wax is required for sealing each bag.

The sealed bag or bags are then taken by the cultivator to the Warehouse at Naogaon under a permit issued by the Excise Officer in charge of the *chatar*.

Ganja stalks burnt yield good charcoal.—The stalks of the plants that are left after the manufacture of ganja are burnt down in a pit specially made for the purpose within the *chatar*. The stalks produce light charcoal

which is easily ignitable. The charcoal is taken by the cultivator to his house and is used for smoking "*Hookka*".

Excise Officer has power to order destruction of any ganja not fit for consumption.—The Excise Officer in charge of the *chatar* has a right to order destruction of any manufactured ganja if it is found to be such a bad stuff as to be wholly unfit for human consumption. This power is, however, exercised only when some superior officer has first examined the product. If the destruction is finally decided upon, it is carried out within the *chatar*. There is no appeal against the decision for destruction.

Ganja seed and reserve stock.—In spite of the best pains taken by the cultivator for the elimination of the male plants at as an earlier stage as possible, seed is found in the crop though to a limited extent. He collects it for growing his next crop. He has, however, to deposit a certain quantity of it in the Warehouse at Naogaon to build a reserve stock to meet any unforeseen demand from any quarter. There was no practice of storing ganja seeds in the warehouse until the year 1922 when there was an unprecendented flood. The flood completely destroyed the standing ganja crop, and there was a cry for seeds for re-sowing. The houses of the cultivators were also mostly destroyed by the flood and no stock was left with them. With a great difficulty seeds were sifted out as far as possible from the existing stock of ganja in the warehouses at Naogaon and at the outlying stations and the ugly situation was met to an extent. This bitter experience led to the creation of a reserve stock in the Warehouse at Naogaon. A cultivator may get seed from the Warehouse free of charge if he has no stock of his own.

Ganja seed retains germinating power for two seasons.—The ganja seed retains its germinating power for only two seasons after which it is destroyed. It is however always best to use fresh seeds. Some five or six bags of seeds are destroyed every year in the Warehouse. The total weight would be 15 to 18 maunds.

Oil extracted from ganja seed is efficacious for certain diseases.—Incidentally it may be observed here that ganja seeds produce a kind of oil which has been found to be very efficacious for rheumatic pain and skin diseases. Its extraction is simple and the process is the same as in the case of mustard oil.

Ganja seeds are fried and consumed by the cultivators.—The cultivator does not waste his own surplus stock of seed and utilizes it in the following manner. Seed is fried and consumed as ordinary parched rice (*Muri*). Oil extracted from it is mixed with mustard oil and the compound is used in preparing palatable country cakes (*Pitha*). The oil is also used for medicinal purposes as noted already.

Chatar ploughed up after manufacture is over.—Even after the manufacture of ganja is completely over, the Excise staff have to stay in the *chatar* for a few days more in order to get the entire yard carefully ploughed up and satisfy themselves that no drug has been kept hidden underground for smuggling. Small particles of ganja, if any, lying scattered on the ground are also destroyed in the process. After the ploughing the cultivators take back their fencings. The temporary quarters built by the society for the Excise staff are sold by auction to the highest bidder.

Labourers susceptible to a feeling of nausea if they have not worked in the chatar or ganja field before.—Those who have never worked before in the ganja fields especially when the plants have reached their advanced stage or in the manufacturing yard are easily susceptible to a feeling of nausea. During the first one or two years they cannot work with ease and have to suspend their work every one or two hours to recoup themselves.

Once they however get used to it no serious inconvenience is experienced. But they have to consume plenty of curd to keep them fit.

Labourers working in chatar or ganja field have a strong appetite for food.—It is worthy of mention here that the workers in the manufacturing yards or ganja fields generally get a strong appetite for food and can eat voraciously. As the cultivators have to feed them, they grudge it though it cannot be helped.

General health in ganja growing areas.—Ganja possesses a strong smell which can be perceived even from a mile's distance. The general health of the locality where ganja crop is cultivated is fairly good and compares rather favourably with other areas. But the people have a somewhat general complaint of constipation of bowels. Liberal use of curd is generally noticed in ganja growing areas specially during the season.

Ganja cultivators have creditably kept themselves free from its smoke.—It must be said to the credit of the cultivators that although they grow the crop they have singularly kept themselves free from this smoke. It is also to be added here that no consumer of ganja is entitled to a license for its cultivation.

A section of the people does not view the cultivation of ganja favourably.—The profession of cultivation of ganja does not seem to be favourably looked upon by a certain section of the people on the ground that it is associated with a base narcotic drug the smoking of which offends the public morals. There are some who have even prejudices to say their prayer in the Mosque that has been built by the society at Naogaon out of its profits from the sale proceeds of the drug.

I came across an interesting village song on "ganja" which is reproduced below with its English translation :—

কিয়া চিজ ব.নায়া খোদা বাংলা দেশকা গাঁজা।
এক চিলিম.মে য.য়সা ত.য়সা দো চিলিম.মে মজা ॥
তিন চিলিম.মে উজির নাজির, চার চিলিম.মে রাজা।
কিয়া চিজ ব.নায়া খোদা বাংলা দেশকা গাঁজা ॥

"What a nice gift God has bestowed—
ganja of Bengal.
One smoke is only so so,
Two smokes give pleasure,
Three give one an air of Wazir and Nazir,
And four make him feel like a King.
What a nice gift God has bestowed—Ganja of Bengal".

The song is sung in chorus by labourers working in the ganja field.

Storage of manufactured ganja in the Warehouse and issue of pass book by the Inspector of Excise.—The Warehouse at Naogaon is in joint charge of an Inspector of Excise (whole-time) and the Manager of the society. The sealed bags brought by the cultivator to the Warehouse from the manufacturing yard are first opened and the content examined. This done, they are again sewn but not sealed, and weighed. The content and weight are thus verified. They are then assigned serial numbers and these numbers are recorded on the bags themselves and after this they are deposited on racks. The Inspector of Excise issues to the cultivator a pass book (a sample copy enclosed) (Appendix 1) in which the quantity of ganja deposited by him is entered. The Manager has nothing to do with the Pass Book. The cultivator has to produce his pass book every time he brings in any fresh quantity for deposit. As the society has the monopoly of wholesale of ganja, every grower, whether a member or not, has to deposit his crop in the Warehouse.

The Society does not come into the picture till before the storage of the crop in the Warehouse.—From the very issue of license right up to the moment of storage of the crop in the Warehouse, the society does not come into the picture. The cultivation and manufacture of ganja are entirely done under the direct supervision of the Excise staff. The Society's function commences from the stage of storage of the crop but even then in joint responsibility with the Excise Department.

Grading of ganja.—When the ganja manufactured in the various *chaturs* has all been stored in the Warehouse, grading is taken up. Crops are classified into three classes—first, second and third. The grading is done by a Committee consisting of three representatives of the shareholders of the society elected by its Committee of Management, one representative of the Excise Department and the Manager of the society who is the presiding officer. The representative of the Excise Department on the Grading Committee is usually the Inspector of Excise, Naogaon, and in his absence the senior Sub-Inspector of Excise. The Committee of Management in fact elects 12 representatives from amongst the shareholders of the society but they sit by rotation three at a time. No member of the Managing Committee is eligible to become a member of the Grading Committee. The cultivators are not allowed to remain present at the time of grading.

If in the course of grading it is found that any particular bag of ganja deposited contains refuse in more than a negligible proportion, the grading committee calls upon the cultivator concerned by a notice to appear and clean the content by sieving. The refuse separated is then weighed and its weight is deducted from the original weight.

Appeal against the decision of the Grading Committee.—Any grower aggrieved at the decision of the Grading Committee has a right of appeal, within ten days of its publication, to a Board of Appeal composed of the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the society, three Directors nominated by the Committee of Management and the Superintendent of Excise stationed at Naogaon. The Vice-Chairman is the presiding officer of the Board. The Board views every crop which is the subject of appeal and in the event of an appeal being allowed it decides its classification also. It sometimes so happens that as a result of the crop being viewed, the Board even lowers the classification. The Manager of the society or the representative of the Excise Department on the Grading Committee has also a right of appeal if he considers any decision of the Grading Committee to be perverse.

A daily fee paid to certain members of the Grading Committee and the Board of Appeal.—A daily fee of Rs. 2, if the Grading Committee assembles only once a day and an enhanced daily fee of Rs. 3, if it assembles twice a day is paid only to those members of the Committee who represent the shareholders of the society. The other two members, viz., the representative of the Excise Department and the Manager of the society, are not entitled to this fee.

Similarly a daily sitting fee of Rs. 5 is paid to the members of the Board of Appeal, other than the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman and the Superintendent of Excise.

Issue of pass book by the society.—After the grading is completed and the appeals, if any, are disposed of, the society draws up a programme, village by village, in an alphabetical order and notifies the cultivators to appear according to the programme to receive their pass books (a sample copy enclosed) (Appendix 2) on the dates fixed. These pass books are issued in addition to those issued by the Inspector of Excise at the time of the storage of the crop at the Warehouse. The quantity of each class of Ganja together with the classification is entered in each pass book. The

cultivator has to produce this book when he presents himself for receiving payment of advance price, deferred price, reward or bonus and the amount paid is noted on each occasion in it.

Issue of grant and license to the society.—The society holds a grant (copy enclosed) (Appendix 3) of exclusive privilege of supply by wholesale of ganja and bhang in the Presidency of Bengal, which is renewed annually by the Government. Over and above this it has to obtain every year a license (copy enclosed) (Appendix 4) from the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal. No fee is required to be paid on either account.

Wholesale prices of ganja and bhang fixed by Government.—One of the conditions of the lincese is that the wholesale price to be charged by the society both in the case of ganja and bhang shall be fixed by Government. This price is fixed in March every year. It is understood that in fixing the wholesale price for ganja the acreage under the crop, the cost of production, the estimated sale and the working expenses of the society are taken into consideration.

Wholesale price of ganja for Bengal and other provinces.—In the case of other provinces the wholesale price is fixed at a little lower rate than in Bengal. This is done in view of the fact that the dealers of those provinces bear the freight as well as the packing charges which are borne by the society itself in the case of consignments within Bengal, where the wholesale dealers have been replaced by its paid agents. Over and above, the dealers of outside provinces have to pay a godown charge at the rate of Re. 1-2 per maund of ganja supplied. The wholesale price of ganja fixed for 1941-42 is Rs. 180 a maund for Bengal and Rs. 160 a maund for other provinces.

Packing charges and freight.—Boxes (wooden) of two sizes having a capacity of one maund and half a maund respectively are used for packing. When a box with a capacity of one maund is used, the packing charges are Rs. 11 and when a box with a capacity of half a maund is used the packing charges are Rs. 7-8. The previous rates were Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 5 respectively. The increase in the charges is due to the rise in the prices of packing materials owing to the present war conditions. The new rates have been enforced from December 1941. The freight charges vary according to distances and since the consignments are booked at parcel rates, they are not a negligible sum.

Wholesale price of bhang and its supply.—The wholesale price of bhang fixed for 1941-42 is Rs. 25 a maund. The society obtains its supply of bhang from Bhagalpur (Bihar) where this drug grows in abundance in a wild state. It has to pay Rs. 4 per maund exclusive of freight which is Rs. 2. It is packed in gunny bags and not in boxes.

The monopoly of trade enjoyed by the society and the fixed wholesale price are the two strong pillars upon which its whole structure rests.

Advance prices fixed by the society for different classes of ganja.—When the wholesale prices for ganja and bhang have been fixed by Government the society draws up its own budget estimate of receipt and expenditure taking into account its working expenses, the outturn of ganja, (the figure for which is available by then, the storage being completed by March), the wholesale price fixed and the probable sale of "ganja" and "bhang" and finds out what advance price it can pay to the growers for different classes of crop. Advance prices are so fixed that there is always a difference of Rs. 10 between the prices of the 1st and the 2nd class and similarly between the prices of the 2nd and the 3rd class. The budget is approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in consultation with the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal [*vide* Bye-law No. 42(*a*) of the registered Bye-laws of the society]. After the approval of the budget, advance prices are paid to the growers of ganja.

Deferred price and reward.—When the first half-year is over the position is reviewed and if the actual state of sale during this half-year justifies, a deferred price limited to 30 per cent. of the advance price is also paid to the growers with the previous sanction of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal [*vide* Bye-law No. 42(*b*)]. But such price is paid to a non-member grower at only half the rate at which it is paid to a member grower. Reward for round ganja is also distributed about this time.

Bonus.—Again after the close of the year a bonus is also paid to the growers with the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, if the profits of the society warrant it, the same distinction being observed between a member and non-member grower as in the case of the deferred price. (Bye-law No. 61.)

Distributing centres.—There are 36 distributing centres in the different parts of the Province, mostly at the headquarters of districts and subdivisions including one in Calcutta. The Warehouse at Naogaon makes periodical supply of ganja and bhang to these centres according to their requirement. It also supplies ganja to the dealers of the outside provinces. No issue is made direct to a retail vendor from this Central Warehouse. The retail vendors take their supply from the distributing centres. The distributing centre in Calcutta also makes supply to Trinidad, and some other countries outside India. The export to Trinidad in 1939-40 was 6 maunds 12 seers and 13 chhataks and that in the preceding year was 38 seers and 14 chhataks only. Some manufacturing chemists, such as Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., and B. K. Paul & Co., also take occasional supply from the Calcutta centre for manufacturing "Tincture Canabis Indica". The total yearly supply taken by them is about 3½ maunds.

Packing of ganja and bhang.—When a supply is made to a distributing centre or to a dealer outside the province the ganja or bhang as the case may be is securely packed in one or more packing boxes in which packing paper is also used. The box is then covered all round with hessian cloth which is sewn. The sewn portions lying on three sides of the box, are properly sealed with the seal of the Excise Department. The seals are then covered by wire nets which are secured with steel strappings which are again sealed with signode seals. This precaution is taken for the protection of the seals which might otherwise break during transit.

Consignment booked by Railway Parcel and insured invariably in the case of Bengal and only under instructions in the case of other provinces.—The consignment is booked by Railway Parcel and when it is meant for a distributing centre within Bengal it is also invariably insured. The insurance is not compulsory but this is done to cover the risk as in case of theft or loss of the drug during transit, the society is liable to pay duty to Government on the same. In the case of other provinces parcels are insured only when the society is instructed to do so. Generally, consignments to the United Provinces are not insured.

Insurance charge.—The insurance charge varies according to the value of the article and distances. It is 2 annas per one hundred rupees or part thereof on the declared value for every hundred miles or a fraction thereof subject to a minimum of Rs. 2. No separate figure for the insurance charges incurred by the society is available

Central Warehouse at Naogaon and godown charges.—The Central Warehouse at Naogaon is owned and maintained by Government. A godown charge of Re. 1-2 per maund of ganja supplied to outside provinces is recovered from the consignees. The same is credited into the Naogaon Sub-treasury in favour of Government.

Warehouses at the distributing centres.—Each distributing centre has also a Warehouse of its own which is in joint charge of the society's paid

agent and the local excise officer. The Warehouses at Calcutta, Dacca, Krishnagar and Chuadanga are the property of the society while those at the other distributing centres are the property of Government excepting one at Asansol which belongs to Messrs. Carew & Co., for which a nominal annual rent of Re. 1-8 is paid. Government does not charge any rent for the use of its Warehouses by the society. But the society is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of all the Warehouses.

Packing boxes used twice over or so.—Packing boxes are used twice over or so and sold off when they are no longer serviceable. The distributing centres return these boxes to the Central Warehouse at Naogaon but not when they are unfit for further use.

Packing materials.—Plank pieces made to measurements are obtained from Calcutta and they are made into packing boxes at Naogaon. Hessian cloth and wire nets are also obtained from Calcutta. These articles are being supplied by Messrs. Mir Akhtar Hossain & Co., 30, Dover Road, Calcutta, for the last few years. The last supply of hessian cloth received was in December 1941, and that of planks and wire nettings in April 1941. The practice with the society seems to be to buy three years' requirement at a time so far as hessian cloth is concerned. Ten thousand yards of this cloth at Rs. 121-8 per one hundred yards costing Rs. 12,150 was obtained on the last occasion. The previous supply was in November 1938. The price charged on that occasion was Rs. 34-4 per one hundred yards. The market has gone up due to war conditions.

In 1940-41 the total packing charges came up to Rs. 7,679. Rupees 4,350 were, however, recovered from dealers of other provinces on this account. But it is to be mentioned here that the price of the hessian cloth which is purchased every three years is debited to the accounts of the particular year in which the purchase is made although it is consumed in the course of three years. The last purchase which was in December 1941 will appear in the accounts for the year 1941-42 and the figure for the packing charges during that year will, therefore, be considerably higher than the year 1940-41. Such of the used hessian cloth that cannot be used again is sold to the local jute dealers who make Bale Tickets out of it.

Packing Staff.—A permanent staff for the work of packing is maintained by the society. It consists of 1 foreman and 17 other labourers, known as "Pait". The society also maintains 4 masons who attend to the repairs of its buildings. They also render assistance to the packing staff when they have no masonry work to do.

Sealing wax used in packing.—The sealing wax used in packing is locally prepared by the society. The ingredients previously used were Castor oil and a resinous substance known as "Dhup". They have now been replaced by "Pitch" and "Earth" for the last 2 years as their prices have largely gone up owing to the present war.

The retail vendor credits licence fee, etc., into the local Treasury when taking supply from a distributing centre.—The retail vendor credits license fee, Government duty and wholesale price of ganja or bhang (due to the society), as the case may be, into the local Treasury before he takes his supply from a distributing centre.

Monthly remittance to the society by the Treasury.—At the close of every month the entire amount credited in favour of the society is remitted to it by R.T.R. after deduction of premium charges.

A dealer from an outside province asking for a supply makes necessary remittance direct to the society.—When a dealer from an outside province asks for a supply he makes necessary remittance direct to the society either by cheque, insured post or money order. When the remittance received does not fully cover the entire charges, the balance is recovered from him by V.P.P.

Destruction of surplus stock at Warehouse.—There is generally a surplus stock of ganja left every year at the Warehouses. Such stock is preserved for a period of two years to meet any future unforeseen demand or shortage in production due to failure of crop. Thereafter it is destroyed with the previous approval of the Commissioner of Excise. The destruction of surplus stock mostly takes place at Naogaon where the Warehouse holds the largest portion of it. Such destruction is also made at each distributing centre. The destruction is done by fire. For this purpose the society has to provide six seers of kerosine oil and 10 seers of fuel for each maund of crop to be destroyed. At Naogaon however the destruction is done by an incinerator which consumes less kerosine oil and fuel. The oil required in this case is 2 seers per maund of ganja to be destroyed.

Ganja Mahal.—The tract of land in which ganja is cultivated is popuparly known as "Ganja Mahal". It was originally comprising parts of Naogaon, Badalgachhi and Mahadevpur Thanas. There were 322 villages in the tract with a total area of 76 square miles. With gradual contraction in cultivation the area is now reduced to 30 square miles only lying almost wholly in Naogaon Thana and includes 180 villages. The total area under cultivation in 1940-41 was 800 bighas and in 1941-42, 713 bighas. 1,650 maunds and 25 seers of ganja were manufactured in 1940-41 and 1,511 máunds and 36 seers sold, the total value of which was Rs. 2,59,511.

Ganja Mahal divided into circles for the purpose of Excise administration.—For the purpose of Excise administration the "Ganja Mahal" has been divided into three circles—Kirtipur, Govindapur and Muradpur. There are 60 villages in Kirtipur, 75 in Govindapur and 45 in Muradpur. Each circle is in charge of a Sub-Inspector of Excise. There is also an Inspector of Excise at Naogaon and due to the importance of the "Ganja Mahal" the headquarters of the Superintendent of Excise, Rajshahi, has also been fixed here.

The Society contributes for the maintenance of the Excise staff.—According to the condition of the grant for supply of ganja by wholesale issued by the Government, the society is required to make a contribution for the maintenance of the Excise Staff stationed in and near the "Ganja Mahal". Half of the pay of the Superintendent of Excise, compensatory allowances of the subordinate officers and other charges are recovered by Government from the society annually. The contribution varies according to the number and pay of the officers and other staff employed. It was Rs. 24,310 in 1939-40 and Rs. 19,481 in 1940-41.

Reduction in cultivation has produced a difficult situation.—Owing to the considerable fall in the sale of ganja of late years it has been necessary to reduce its cultivation. A proposal for permanent exclusion of certain portions of the existing "Ganja Mahal" did not find favour with and led to a definite agitation on the part of those who were likely to be affected by it. The proposal was abandoned. The "Ganja Mahal" was then divided into three sub-areas to be brought under cultivation by rotation. This scheme also met with opposition from certain quarters in that those who were getting license every year under the old system would not be able to enjoy this privilege under the new arrangement. The opposition gradually developed into a sort of strike. The situation was met by introducing a good proportion of new cultivators. The so-called strike collapsed.

Blocks.—The sub-areas into which the "Ganja Mahal" has been divided are known as "Blocks", which are conterminous with the Excise administrative circles. They are brought under cultivation in a cyclic order, two at a time. It gives a cultivator an opportunity to grow ganja twice in every three years. It has also been possible to restore some previously excluded areas to the "Ganja Mahal", under this scheme for which the

inhabitants thereof were clamouring so long. The system claims to serve a larger number of cultivators and has been working since 1940-41 only.

Object of the society.—The main object of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd., is to sell ganja and bhang by wholesale to the best advantage of its members [Bylaw No. 3(iii)]. A copy of the bylaws of the society is enclosed. (Appendix 5.)

Management of the Society.—The management of the society is vested in a committee consisting of 26 members including the Collector, Rajshahi, who is its *ex-officio* Chairman and the Subdivisional Officer, Naogaon, who is its *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman. Three of the members are nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, and the rest are elected by the share-holders of the society. The election is not, however, held at the Annual General Meeting of the society. It is held at three centres in the three Excise administrative circles within two months of the Annual General Meeting or within one month from the date of an extraordinary General Meeting held immediately after the Annual General Meeting to reconsider any subject of the Annual General Meeting (Bylaw No. 32).

When the society was first organised, the Subdivisional Officer, Naogaon, was its *ex-officio* Chairman. Gradually as it grew in importance the necessity for the presence of the Collector on the Committee was felt and accordingly he was taken in as the *ex-officio* Chairman. A new office of Vice-Chairman was created and the Subdivisional Officer, Naogaon, became the *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman. This change occurred in 1920. The society was registered in 1917.

Superior staff.—In the beginning the superior paid staff of the society consisted of a Manager and an Assistant Manager. The post of the Assistant Manager was abolished in 1920. It may be stated here that occasionally the post of the Assistant Manager remained vacant. A new salaried post of a Deputy Chairman was created and the first Deputy Chairman, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ataur Rahman, joined this office in August 1919. He was succeeded by Maulvi Hamidur Rahaman in October 1922. The latter was succeeded by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Jalil Khan in 1928. The successor of Maulvi Abdul Jalil Khan was Maulvi Kalimuddin Ahmed, who joined in May 1930. The next Deputy Chairman was Maulvi A. H. M. Wazir Ali, who joined in September 1933. They were all members of the Bengal Civil Service. Their services were lent to the society and their pay, etc., were borne by it. They all enjoyed free quarters. The present Deputy Chairman, Khan Sahib Maulvi Quazi Mahammad Mahiuddin, succeeded Maulvi Wazir Ali in July 1936. He is a retired member of the Bengal Civil Service and is drawing the maximum pay of Rs. 250 on the grade of Rs. 200—25/2—250. Like all other previous Deputy Chairmen he is also provided with free quarters. He was appointed for a term of 5 years which expired on 31st July 1941. He is now on a year's extension which would also expire on 31st July 1942. Babu Dhirendra Nath Mazumder is the present Manager of the society. He draws the maximum pay of Rs. 300 on the grade of Rs. 150—10—Rs. 300. He is also provided with free quarters. He has been holding his post since June 1924.

Office staff.—The office staff consists of one Accountant, the Head-clerk, 5 Assistants, one typist and one overseer. There is also one Assistant who is deputed to the Warehouse at Calcutta. There are 3 guards (attached to the office) and 6 peons including one export peon. An orderly peon is provided to the Vice-Chairman (Subdivisional Officer, Naogaon, *ex-officio*), the Deputy Chairman and the Manager, each. There are 35 paid agents for 36 distributing centres, one paid agent is in charge of 2 centres, Chuadanga and Krishnagar. Nineteen of them are whole-time and the remaining 16 are part-time employees. There are altogether 58 coolies at the distributing centres.

There are 22 "Paits" including 4 who also do masonry work part-time, for packing ganja and bhang for despatch to the distributing centres and dealers outside Bengal.

Public Institutions, Roads and Bunds maintained by the Society.—The society maintains one High English School at Paharpur, one High Madrasah at Naogaon town, three middle English schools at Kirtipur, Muradpur and Govindapur, and fifty-two free primary schools and Maktabs, three charitable dispensaries at Kirtipur, Muradpur and Govindapur, and one Veterinary Dispensary at Kirtipur. These institutions are all situated within the "Ganja Mahal". The society also maintains seventeen miles of village road and five bunds measuring a total length of seven miles for the protection of crop of the members from inundation. The society spent Rs. 18,000 (roughly) in 1939-40 for the upkeep and maintenance of these works and institutions. As for the year 1940-41 it has spent Rs. 11,000 (roughly) already and further allotments have been made which are pending the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal. The total expenditure during 1940-41 is likely to come up to Rs. 15,000 under this head.

Contribution by the society to the District Board for a metalled road.—The society contributed a sum of Rs. 22,000 to the District Board, Rajshahi, for the construction of a metalled road in the "Ganja Mahal". This is the Naogaon-Mahadebpur Road and is locally known as Kachlapara Road. It has been metalled to a length of 10 miles and is maintained by the District Board. The society has spent so far a total sum of Rs. 3,34,555, for construction of buildings.

I have described at length every stage of cultivation of this special crop as well as the functions of the society and the manner in which they are carried out and also its relationship with the Excise Department and the dealers of the outside provinces so as to enable a correct appreciation being made of the whole position.

Cultivators' grievance against present price.—The members of the society are making a general and persistent grievance that they are not getting adequate price for their crop. A good deal of discontent is visible among them. The position has been rendered acute since the society lost its Bihar market. Bihar is now growing its own Ganja and is perhaps supplying it to some other provinces also. So the society has not only lost a customer in Bihar but the latter has also grown into a rival.

Some members and ex-members of the society themselves are responsible for the loss of the Bihar market.—Some of the members and ex-members of the society themselves seem to be responsible for this state of affairs. They betrayed their own society. They surreptitiously taught the art of cultivating and manufacturing ganja to the cultivators of Bihar. Sale has also considerably contracted in Bengal itself. Economic depression prevailing in the country may be a factor. Things have now come to a head. There has been so much reduction in cultivation that even a sufficient number of members of the society are not getting license every year.

Maximum and minimum areas in which crop can be grown by a cultivator.—The maximum cultivation that an individual member can undertake has been restricted to 1 bigha 5 cottahs though the minimum has also been fixed, which is 8 cottahs. This is not all. The "Ganja Mahal" has again been divided into three blocks and cultivation is permitted by rotation only in two at a time.

Benami license.—There also seems to be a sort of grievance in some quarters that some cultivators have evaded the authorities and obtained "Benami" license through the other members of their own family or their relations at the cost of other cultivators.

Ganja—a complicated and expensive crop.—From the descriptions of the various stages of cultivation of ganja given in this report it would be evident that it is a very complicated and expensive crop and demands arduous and skilled labour at almost every stage. The cost of production has always been a contentious matter. The cultivators are not satisfied at the manner in which the wholesale price is calculated which, they say, leaves no margin to them.

Three interests involved—the State, the Producer, and the Consumer.—It is, perhaps, not very easy to evolve a solution satisfactory to all interests concerned. The interests that are immediately involved here are the State, the Producer and the Consumer. It is, perhaps, too much to expect Government to encourage the sale of a drug that goes to offend the public morals and specially in view of the fact that the total prohibition is its ultimate goal. The maxim of "Maximum of Revenue with minimum of consumption" is there. The poor consumer also has, perhaps, come to the end of his tether and cannot afford to bear any more burden. It is also equally difficult to support that the Government should consider the desirability of reducing the duty on this excisable article to the fall of its revenue specially in these days of financial stringency. But at the same time it might not, perhaps, be too much to expect a moderate reduction in the same which might have the effect of improving the sale which would go to make up the prospective fall in revenue without adding to the number of consumers.

The human society also not merely an onlooker in this tangle.—The "Human society" cannot also be said to be merely an onlooker in this tangle. Practically therefore there are four interests to be reconciled, viz., the "State", the "Society", the "Producer" and the "Consumer".

Human nature cannot always be ignored.—We cannot perhaps always ignore the human nature as it is. The majority of those who take this drug do not perhaps do so out of luxury but of necessity. The poorer classes would naturally search for some stimulant after their day's hard labour. That is why the sale of the drug is conspicuous in the Mill areas. To deprive them of what they consider to be a restorative will not perhaps be fully justified either on the part of the "State" or the "Society". It would merely drive them from one evil to another.

The four conflicting interests have to be harmonised in any satisfactory solution being arrived at. The "State" is concerned with its Revenue, the "Society" is the custodian of public morals, the "Producer" is concerned with his toil and labour and the "Consumer" with his purse.

Cultivators think that they were better off before the existence of the society.—The producers even go so far as to denounce the co-operative society and express themselves strongly that they were better off under the old system when the co-operative society did not exist. They say that they used to get a price of Rs. 40 to Rs. 350 a maund according to the conditions prevailing in any particular year. This contention is substantially supported by the District Gazetteer, Rajshahi, 1916 (*vide* page 143). The cultivators are, apparently, so much vocal because of the fact that the old memories have now faded away. The difficulty of disposal was there which has now been solved by the Co-operative society. The malpractices on the part of the middlemen were also there and they too have definitely disappeared with the appearance of the society. It is not only the question of price but also the question of gradual restriction of the area that have adversely affected them.

Time is perhaps fast approaching to consider the question of granting monopoly of retail sale as well to the society.—Time is probably fast approaching when we may have to think of granting the monopoly of retail sale also to the society and bring it in direct relationship with the

consumer and thus do away with the retail vendors who still exist as middlemen.

Problems confronting ganja industry.—It also seems necessary to arrive at some understanding with the rival Bihar which has risen from the rank of a consumer to that of a producer. It may also be worth while to investigate why the outside provinces are taking gradually decreasing supply from Bengal. The newly-created province of Orissa has not yet completely severed its connection with the society. It is now, perhaps, too late to attempt to revive the Bihar market. But a good deal may be expected from provinces that have not yet taken up the cultivation of the crop. It is necessary to increase the sale. It is also equally necessary to make an attempt to minimise the cultivation expenses as far as practicable. A better yield of the crop is of primary importance in this connection. It is further necessary to see how far the working expenses of the society could be economised subject to efficiency. It is again advisable to investigate what other uses of this drug could be made. It is already in use to a certain extent for medicinal purposes and some respectable manufacturing chemists of Calcutta are taking their supply for manufacturing tincture Canabis Indica. All these subjects will be discussed in Part II of this report.

Modification of the present system of fixation of wholesale price called for.—But no efforts to increase the sale or to effect economy and thereby improve the finances of the society would be of any avail unless the principle of fixing the wholesale price which seeks to give the cultivator the bare cost of production and a slender margin, which again depends upon an element of uncertainty in that the estimated sale upon which the wholesale price is based, may or may not always in practice materialise, is reviewed to the benefit of the ultimate producer. In determining the wholesale price, it is understood that the income of the society from other sources, e.g., interest on its investment (Reserve Fund, etc.) in other banks is also taken into account and not left out. All its requirements, perhaps, ought to be legitimately met from the business proper only, i.e., trade in ganja.

PART II.

What should be the fair wholesale price of ganja.—I have had a comprehensive statement (Appendix 8) prepared showing amongst others the area under cultivation, the production and sale of ganja, the price paid to the growers, the establishment charges and the excise charges.

I have discussed with a number of cultivators about the cost of production of the ganja crop. Their estimates vary but not widely. The Naogaon Co-operative Agricultural Association, Ltd., cultivated this crop for the purpose of demonstration in 1938-39. I have received an account of income and expenditure (Appendix 6). It shows that the Association raised 2 mds. 29 seers of ganja from 10 cottas of land at a cost of Rs. 169-11. It received Rs. 191-11-9 from the ganja society as the value of its produce. There was thus a margin of Rs. 22. A reward of Rs. 10-14-9 for round ganja and a bonus of Rs. 11 are also due to the Association which have not yet been drawn from the Ganja Society. The margin of profit will, therefore, increase to Rs. 44. It is a reliable body and according to it the cost of production of the crop comes to Rs. 387-6 per bigha. Maulvi Ayub Hossain Khan, a respectable cultivator of the Ganja Mahal also gave me an estimate of cost (Appendix 7) as ordinarily incurred in raising the crop. According to his estimate the cost of production is Rs. 287 per bigha. But in spite of the much heavier cost incurred by the Association it made some profit which was mainly due to the increased yield. But it should at the same time be mentioned here that the Association has not taken into account the interest on the capital invested by it and also the supervisionery cost. If these are also taken into consideration it is doubtful whether it

could make any substantial profit. It may be argued that it is immaterial whether the supervisionery cost is taken into account or not as a private cultivator does not incur such cost. We may concede it to some extent but at any rate the cost incurred by the Association gives a helpful clue as to what the cost of production should be. Columns 7 and 18 of the statement (Appendix 8) will show that during the last three years (1938-41) the average yield per bigha was 2 mds. and 28 seers and the average price paid per maund of crop was Rs. 71. A cultivator, therefore, received Rs. 191-8 for one bigha of crop. He has thus sustained a distinct loss in view of the estimate of cost of production amounting to Rs. 287 as furnished by a cultivator already referred to above. The depreciation in the value of the Agricultural implements and cattle is also there. A cultivator has to replace his plough bullocks—every fifth year or so. He, of course, cultivates his other lands also with these implements and cattle. The interest on the money invested in the cultivation has also to be taken into account as he generally secures it by borrowing. Considering all these factors it would not, perhaps, be safe to take the cost of production as anything less than Rs. 225 which is still far below either of the two estimates mentioned above. A margin has also to be provided as profit. In providing this margin the depreciation in the value of the plough cattle, agricultural implements and the interest on the capital outlay have to be taken into consideration besides the fact that the cultivator growing ganja gets only one crop from his land in the whole year, which would otherwise give him two crops with a better margin of profit. If he grows jute in his land and if the normal yield is taken as 4 maunds per standard bigha he may get a return of Rs. 16 at the rate of Rs. 4 per maund which is perhaps a moderate price. As against this he will have to incur cultivation expenses of Rs. 8 per bigha which is regarded as the normal cost of cultivation in the case of jute. Here, therefore, he has a margin of cent. per cent. Besides he can grow "Rabi" crops in the same land which will give him some additional income. I am told that in the course of a year both Jute and "Rabi" can be raised from the lands that are used for the cultivation of ganja. If a special crop like potato is grown the cultivator has likely to have a bigger margin after meeting the cultivation cost. The average yield of potato may be taken to be 40 mds. per bigha. And if it is sold at even Re. 1-8 per md., it will fetch Rs. 60 as against Rs. 25 which is regarded as the normal cost of production of this crop per bigha. Here he has more than a margin of cent. per cent. All these facts have to be taken into consideration in giving a price to the grower of ganja, the cultivation of which demands most arduous and skilled labour.

A question may be asked why then the cultivators are so much clamouring for the better price of ganja when they have other avenues more remunerative within their easy reach. The answer given by one of them was that the cultivator is always an illiterate fellow who knows no budget or accounts. He gradually puts his money by small bits, into the cultivation of ganja as a sort of insurance and gets a lump sum at the end of the year and that is his inducement.

Any increase effected in the wholesale price in view of all the factors stated above may be met by only slightly cutting down the margin of the retail vendor without disturbing the Government revenue. The present retail price is Rs. 105 per seer. Its distribution in 1940-41 was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*i*) Wholesale price	5	1	0
(*ii*) License fee and Government duty ...	53	15	0
(*iii*) Vendor's margin (including rent, etc.) ...	46	0	0

License fee is, however, charged on a sliding scale. The higher the sale the greater the rate of license fee with proportionate diminution in the margin of the vendor's profit. A statement showing the margin of profit of the retail vendor for a recent year is appended (Appendix 9). In any case the share of the actual producer in the sale proceeds is, perhaps, insignificant compared with the State's and the vendor's share.

If the Vendor surrenders even only 8 annas per seer out of his margin the wholesale price can be increased by Rs. 20 per maund and so on.

Another difficulty that was brought to my notice is that even under the present arrangement the cultivator does not always get the amount that is provided for him in determining the wholesale price of the crop. This is due to the fact that the estimated sale upon which the calculation of wholesale price is based is always an uncertainty and when the actual sale falls short of the estimated sale the loss is ultimately borne by the cultivators. It is, therefore, necessary that to meet a contingency like this a reasonable safety margin should be provided so that when the estimated sale does not fully materialise the cultivator may yet get his due price. It may be argued that the society has a special reserve fund which it can draw upon and make up any shortage. But it has already a large bad debt and if the special reserve fund is laid hands upon in this manner, the society's position will gradually be rendered weak. Apart from this, from the business point of view it is essential that all charges during a particular year should be met from the revenue income of the same year.

The society is further at a disadvantage that it has to draw up its own budget estimate in the absence of the figure for the sale as estimated by the Excise Department which information is not available to it. It, therefore, makes its own estimate of probable sale and sometimes this estimate errs very much on the wrong side resulting ultimately in a loss. An instance in point is that such loss was actually incurred by it in the year 1938-39 as the result of the actual sale falling far short of the estimate.

The wholesale price as fixed for the crop sold in 1932-33 was Rs. 280. This was only 8 years ago. It has now come down to Rs. 180 in 1940-41. In 1935-36 which is comparatively a recent year the wholesale price allowed was Rs. 250 per maund. Column 12 of the statement (Appendix 8) will bear this out. So if we fix our attention even to the year 1935-36 we notice that in the course of the last five years the wholesale price has undergone a rather enormous reduction from Rs. 250 to Rs. 180. This means a reduction of 28 per cent. On the other hand the cultivator's contention that the cost of labour, etc., has very substantially increased in the course of the last few years, cannot perhaps be disputed.

We may also consider in what other ways the position could admit of improvement. They are mainly:—

(A) By increasing the sale.
(B) By minimising the cultivation and manufacturing expenses.
(C) By economising the working expenses of the Society—subject to efficiency.
(D) By taking up retail sale.
(E) By otherwise increasing the income of the Society.

"A"—Increasing the sale.—The sale of ganja has abnormally fallen. This will appear from column 8 of the statement (Appendix 8). The sale was over 5,000 maunds in the years 1918-19 to 1920-21. In 1929-30, that is eleven years ago it was over 4,000 maunds. In 1930-31 it suddenly came down less than 2,500 maunds. Since then the position has further deteriorated and in 1940-41 the sale was only 1,500 maunds roughly. The main reason is that Bihar market has been lost. Bihar is cultivating its own ganja and has now become fully independent. Previously Bengal used to supply ganja

to a larger number of provinces and states of which a list has been prepared (Appendix 10). The demand from other Provinces and States is gradually on the decline (Appendix 11). Only the United Provinces and Assam are now taking any substantial supply. Orissa is just taking a nominal supply. No serious efforts seem to have been made to arrest the fall in demand or to ascertain its real causes. The society found a new customer in Burma and 200 maunds of ganja was exported to that province in 1939-40, though there was an enquiry for seeds also. The present war, however, has excluded all possibility of establishing business relations with the said province at least for the time being.

The Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society is a business concern and it is essential that it should proceed on regular business lines. A closer contact need be established with those provinces and states that are still the customers of the society and at the same time it would be worthwhile to fully investigate the present position. A further danger to the society lies in the fact that it is believed that Bihar is attempting to capture the market of some other provinces. The Orissa market is almost lost and it would be disastrous if the society loses the United Provinces market also. It is desirable that the Government should take up the question. If the ganja industry in Bengal collapses it would mean that Bengal would have to obtain its own supply from outside and this would go to benefit the cultivators of other provinces at the cost of the indigenous growers of whom as many as 4,000 are members of the Ganja Society alone. Bengal will not only lose an ancient industry but also considerable wealth. Time has now, perhaps, come to give serious thought to this matter. A conference of the representatives of the Governments of the various provinces may possibly be useful so that there may not be any unhealthy rivalry between one ganja growing province and another. In the meantime it may be profitable if some officer is deputed to investigate the conditions of the present market in other Provinces and States that have still some contact with Bengal or used to take their supply from here previously. This may be done as a preliminary to any considered measure being taken.

Ganja has found some medicinal use. Some respectable chemists are already taking a limited supply for manufacturing *Tincture Cannabis Indica*. This avenue should, therefore, be fully explored. Enquiries should be made of other manufacturing chemists whether they are using this drug and where they are obtaining it from. The society may also investigate the possibility of its undertaking the manufacture of this tincture by itself. Attention has also to be given to the markets outside India. Trinidad is taking an increasing supply of ganja from Bengal although the connection with it is for the time being disturbed by the present world war. Indian labour is also numerous in South Africa, Fiji islands and some other places. Enquiries in those countries regarding the use of this drug might, perhaps, be usefully made, in the interest of the ganja industry of Bengal.

"B"—Minimising the cultivation and manufacturing expenses.—Elimination of male plants from the field is an expensive stage of cultivation. This is responsible for an expenditure of Rs. 20 per bigha more or less. The superstition amongst the cultivators that the children of those who engage themselves in such elimination do not ordinarily survive, must be fought and they must learn the work themselves without employing professionals. It is no doubt a very difficult and arduous task, but it may be rendered easier if they use a small magnifying glass which would enable them to differentiate with comparative ease between the distinguishing marks of the male and the female plants, which are so fine that they are not easily detectable by a naked eye. This will also relieve them of the severe strain now caused in the eyes in doing the work which one cannot carry on for more than 10 or 12 years. The society should popularise the use of such magnifying glasses amongst its members. Expert opinion may also be obtained from a botanist if it is possible to distinguish the male and the

female species by seeds themselves. If this is possible the considerable expenses involved in eliminating the male plants from the field would be saved.

Irrigation is another stage of cultivation where cost may, perhaps, be minimised. I have not myself any technical idea about it but I am told that there are various appliances available in the market which, if employed, would replace the enormous manual labour now required in baling water to the great relief of the cultivators. A "Marshall Hand Pump" which I am told is not so expensive may be tried. The society can keep one or two such pumps for use by the members who may be required to pay a small charge for it. It may be mentioned here that in cases where the sources of water are far away from the field expenditure even to the extent of Rs. 25 per bigha is incurred on this account.

In addition to cowdung the cultivators use mustard oil cakes as manure. Four to five maunds of such cakes are required for each bigha of crop and this is also a costly affair as a maund sells at the rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4. The society may consider the desirability of obtaining whole-sale supply of such cakes from some oil mills, which may probably be cheaper. It may also be examined whether the manure now used may be substituted by chemicals with the reduction of cost in this respect as well as with the increase in yield. The Naogaon Co-operative Agricultural Association used chemical manure with an encouraging result.

A good deal of cost is also incurred for the manufacture of ganja. It is not possible for me to suggest how it could be minimised but it may be ascertained whether any machinery could be used for the purpose to relieve the cultivators of the present high charges that they have to incur. It is understood that ganja is manufactured in Madras with the help of machinery.

Bamboo sieves are used in separating refuges from the ganja proper after its manufacture. Each sieve, as has already been said, costs 4 to 5 annas and the cultivator has to buy it every year unless he takes proper care and does not allow it to be used for domestic purposes, in which case it may last for two seasons only. This is a small matter but a considerable collective economy can be effected if the society introduces iron sieves only a few of which will be sufficient for the needs of the growers who can use them by turns.

The cultivator has also to supply gunny bags and sealing materials. Individually the cost may not look considerable but here also there is room for collective economy if the society helps the growers by arranging whole-sale supply thereof from the manufacturing firms.

"C"—Minimising the working expenses of the Society.—The growers are mostly illiterate and they have often to engage scribes to write their names, addresses and other informations on the body of the gunny bags in which ganja is packed after manufacture. Here also perhaps the growers may combine and appoint a scribe at a small pay to do the work during the manufacturing season which does not last for more than two months.

Establishment charges. As would appear from column 20 of the statement (Appendix 8) the charges on account of salaries of officers and employees at the head office of the society and the mofussil centres were more or less ranging between Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 39,000 during the years 1923-34 to 1935-36. In 1935-36 the exact amount spent under this head was Rs. 34,580. Until that year the office of the Deputy Chairman used to be filled by a member of the Bengal Civil Service whose services were lent to the society. Accordingly the society had to bear the time-scale pay of the officer, his allowances, etc. To economise the expenditure, the office of the Deputy Chairman was for the first time filled by a retired member of the said service in July 1936, resulting in the reduction of expenditure from Rs. 34,580 in 1935-36 to Rs. 27,456 in 1936-37. Since then the expenditure has remained more or less at the same level. It is now to be seen whether any further economy is possible under this head.

The superior paid staff of the society consists of a Deputy Chairman and a Manager. It looks as an anomaly that there should be both a paid Deputy Chairman and a paid Manager for a society. It is to be mentioned that during the early period of the society there was no Deputy Chairman but there was an Assistant Manager in addition to the Manager. But the post of the Assistant Manager remained very often vacant and the work was managed by the Manager himself when there was no Assistant Manager. The duties of the Deputy Chairman and those of the Manager are enumerated in Appendix 12.

The Deputy Chairman and the Manager of the society are also associated with the management of almost all the other co-operative institutions in the Naogaon town. They are Deputy Chairman and Secretary of those institutions. These are, amongst others, Naogaon Central Bank, Naogaon L. M. Bank, Naogaon Town Bank and Naogaon Agricultural Association. A good deal of time of both the officers is daily taken away in the discharge of their duties in connection with them.

There has been considerable shrinkage in the business of the society and the sale of ganja has come down from over 5,000 maunds during each of the years 1918-19 to 1920-21 to only a little over 1,500 maunds in 1940-41. The level of sale has more or less been the same during the last 8 years if not more as would appear from the total of column 8 of the statement (Appendix 8). There is also no possibility of any increase in the volume of business of the society in future. The fall in business would naturally mean fall in the quantity of work in the office of the society also.

A good deal of time of the Deputy Chairman and the Manager of the society would be saved if they were relieved of the offices they now hold in other co-operative institutions of the Naogaon Town. The nature of their own duties as officers of the society itself is not so extensive that it would demand very considerable time from them individually.

In these circumstances the two posts of the Deputy Chairman and the Manager may safely be amalgamated. In its resent financial condition the society is not in a position to maintain two superior posts with comparative high pay attached to them. The other co-operative institutions which are receiving the services of these officers may be left to themselves. There is no dearth of suitable persons in Naogaon town for their good management. These institutions cannot possibly expect the Ganja Society to provide for their management at its own cost even in its time of dire difficulty.

It is now the question which of the two posts should be abolished. If the post of the Deputy Chairman is to be retained, as it perhaps should, then the post of the Manager will come in for abolition. The present Manager Babu Dhirendra Nath Mazumdar has been in the service of the society since 10th June 1924 and has thus completed 18 years. He is now drawing his maximum pay of Rs. 300 in his scale of Rs. 150—10/1—300. In the event of the abolition of the post of the Manager being decided upon, it may be desirable that he should either be absorbed in the Department as an Inspector of Co-operative Societies, if possible, though he cannot expect his present pay as there is no room for such pay in the scale of pay of the Inspectors, or allowed reasonable gratuity by the society. He is an M.A. and is, therefore, well qualified for a post in the department specially in view of the considerable experience he has acquired in the working of an important society carrying on marketing activities on a co-operative basis. We have a proposal for maintaining the office of a marketing officer for the development of the multi-purpose societies, which have of late taken up the marketing of the agricultural produce which is considered as an important phase of the movement. The appointment of Babu Dhirendra Nath Majumdar to a post of this nature may also, perhaps, be considered in which case it may be possible to give his present pay.

If any such opinion is, however, held in any quarter that both the posts should be maintained but with less emolument in the interest of economy which is so urgently needed, then the personnel of the post of the Manager may be chosen from amongst the Auditors of Co-operative Societies in which case the society will have to pay much less and at the same time the efficiency of the post is not likely to be impaired in any way. As to the emolument of the office of the Deputy Chairman, there is obviously no room for further curtailment. The Chief Executive Officer of a society of the status of the Ganja Cultivators' Society should have a befitting pay and more so in view of the nature of the work of his office. He is in charge of a special industry in Bengal, has to maintain happy relations with those engaged in the industry, has intimate connection with the excise administration and also dealings with outside provinces.

In the interest of economy, a new policy of appointing a retired member of the B.C.S. to the post of the Deputy Chairman has been adopted since 1936-37. The administrative experience of a retired officer is no doubt a valuable asset for the society but the character of his duties demands that he should at the same time possess adequate vigour and energy and be full of initiative, which may not always be present in a retired officer at his old age. Keeping both economy and efficiency in view it may, perhaps, be considered whether an active member of the Bengal Junior Civil Service who has put in 10 to 15 years' service and has a good record may be usefully employed in this post.

Office staff.—There is one accountant, one head clerk, six other clerks and one typist which constitute the indoor staff of the society. There is also an overseer maintained by it (Appendix 13). There seems to be room for retrenchment in this sphere also. There are 3 clerks in charge of the 3 circles of the Ganja Mahal. But in view of the restriction of the cultivation and in view of the introduction of the scheme of cultivation by rotation, two circles being taken up at a time each year, there is apparently no necessity for deputing three clerks to practically do the work of two circles. The post of one of the clerks may, on the whole, be safely abolished. But if any such consideration weighs that in view of the suggestion of the amalgamation of the two superior posts of the Deputy Chairman and the Manager, the subordinate staff should not be reduced for the present at least without watching the result, then there may be a redistribution of the office work and the Accountant who seemed to me to be a capable officer may assist the Deputy Chairman by some less important items of the duties now being performed by him and the Manager being transferred to his charge. In a commercial concern the accountant holds a superior rank to that of the head clerk and hence the suggestion. A better arrangement, perhaps, would be to completely free him of the task of keeping accounts and designate him as office Superintendent.

The society has got a large number of buildings as would appear from Appendix 14. There are 41 buildings in the town itself and also a good number of buildings in the mofussil built in connection with the charitable dispensaries maintained at Kirtipur, Moradpur and Govindapur. The services of an overseer seem to be necessary for looking after so many buildings. Besides there is quite a good number of village roads maintained by the society as well as some bundhs.

Menial staff.—There are three guards, 5 peons, 3 orderlies and 22 *paits* (Appendix 15). The necessity for as many as three guards is doubtful. Two guards may be retained and one discharged.

Of the 5 peons, two work in the office and 3 are meant for outdoor work, namely, serving of processes, etc. Since the "Block" system of cultivation has now been introduced and two blocks, out of three, are to be taken up for cultivation by rotation each year, there will practically be no work for

the "Block" that will be left out. So the post of one of the three peons meant for the service of processes may clearly be retrenched.

There are three orderlies—one for the Deputy Chairman, one for the S.D.O.-Vice-Chairman and one for the Manager. If the post of the Manager is abolished the post of one orderly also will go with it.

The *paits* are meant for packing ganja. Four of them also occasionally do mason work in connection with the repairs of the society's buildings. Although the sale of ganja has enormously come down with consequent reduction in the packing work, yet a huge army of *paits* is being maintained. They have packed ganja in 1,620 boxes only from April 1941 to the 18th of February 1942 (Appendix 16). On an average, therefore, they have done packing of 150 boxes (roughly) per month which means 5 boxes a day. Even if Sundays are excluded the average per day will not be more than 6 boxes. Of course they have to make the boxes themselves but for this they use ready made materials obtained from Calcutta. Planks are made to sizes and the only thing they are required to do is to arrange them into boxes by fixing nails into them. It seems to be absolutely unjustifiable to maintain so many *paits*. As they have got no work proper of their own to do they also work for the officers in keeping their compounds in order or in maintaining their gardens. At least one-third of the present number of *paits* should be discharged forthwith. It was represented to me that in some months the work of packing may happen to be heavy though in other months it may be light. If in any particular month the work really proves to be heavy, carpenters may be engaged on daily wages. There is no justification for maintaining the packing staff on the present enormous scale.

Mofussil staff.—The society is maintaining 36 out-agencies managed by either whole-time or part-time officers with a number of coolies attached to the agencies. A list of these agencies will be found in Appendix 17. The sale at the Darjeeling out-agency is the lowest in 1940-41. It was only 1 maund 13 seers. There is an out-agency at Siliguri, and perhaps the one at Darjeeling may be abolished in the interest of economy. Next comes Arambagh (Hooghly). The sale from the agency there was only 2 maunds 21 seers. It may, perhaps, be closed down and the vendors may take their supply either from Bandel or from the Warehouse at Calcutta. Similarly the possibility of amalgamating the out-agency at Katwa with Burdwan and that at Chuadanga with Krishnagar may, perhaps, be examined.

The saving of expenditure as contemplated in the foregoing recommendations would be thus:—

(If the post of the Manager, 1 clerk, 1 orderly peon and 7 *paits* are retrenched.)

Post recommended for abolition.		Pay.	Annual saving.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Manager		300	300 × 12 = 3,600
2. 1 Clerk		60	60 × 12 = 720
3. 1 Orderly (of the Manager)		13	13 × 12 = 156
4. 7 *Paits*		26	96 × 12 = 1,125
	Rs.		
One *Pait*	10		
Two ,,	26 = (2 × 13)		
Four ,,	60 = (4 × 15)		
	96	Total ..	5,628

If the post of the clerk is not retrenched then the saving would be Rs. 5,628 − (12 × 60 = 720) = Rs. 4,908.

A total expenditure of Rs. 28,613 was incurred under head "Salary" in 1940-41. This expenditure is expected to come down to (Rs. 28,613 − 5,628) = Rs. 22,985 or to (Rs. 28,613 − 4,908) = Rs. 23,705 as the case may be. The saving at any rate will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5,000.

According to the condition No. 5 of the Grant (Appendix 3) issued by the Government in favour of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society giving it the monopoly of supply by wholesale of ganja and bhang in the presidency of Bengal, the society is required to make contribution towards the maintenance and housing of a preventive force in and about the "Ganja Mahal" and such other charges as may be prescribed by the Government. The society's contribution was Rs. 24,310 for the year 1939-40 and Rs. 19,481 for the year 1940-41 [*vide* column 24 of the statement (Appendix 8)]. The amount payable in any particular year depends upon the strength of the Excise staff and their pay and emoluments, etc. The strength again depends, amongst other things, upon the number of "Chattars" erected for the manufacture of ganja. Six "Chattars" were constructed in 1939-40 and only four in 1940-41. (Appendix 18). This is why a smaller contribution was required to be made by the society for 1940-41. The number of "Chattars" has, however, again risen to 6 in 1941-42, and hence the contribution for this year is likely to be larger than the one paid for the preceding year. This charge can be substantially kept down by keeping down the number of "Chattars". This is a matter which is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Excise Department.

The strength of the staff further depends upon the number of Excise administrative circles. The cultivation of ganja is now being conducted under the "Block" system. There are three blocks into which the "Ganja Mahal" has been divided and they are conterminous with the Excise administrative circles. Two blocks are at a time brought under cultivation by rotation each year. Though, therefore, there are three administrative circles the Excise staff may perhaps admit of reduction as every year one block will be left out and there will thus on the whole be no work in one of the circles for all time. The opinion of the Excise Department will, of course, prevail in a matter like this which is connected with its administration.

Chattar fencing.—This is one of the principal items of expenditure of the society. The expenditure incurred on this account was nearly Rs. 16,000 in 1939-40 and a little over Rs. 13,000 in 1940-41. The manner in which this expenditure is being incurred by the society amounts to a sheer wastage of its money. Each cultivator of the ganja crop is allotted a specified number of cubit lengths of the perimeter of the *chattar* to fence. This allotment is determined on the basis of the area cultivated by him. He puts up his own fencing and again takes it back as soon as the manufacture of ganja is over, i.e., after a couple of months or so. For this he is lavishly paid at the rate of Re. 1 per cubit length of fencing. If the society itself undertakes the work of fencing the *chattar* or even have it done by a contractor, it can be managed with ¼th and not more than ⅓rd of the cost incurred under the present system. This extravagance on the part of the society can by no means be defended. It may be argued that the utility of it lies in the fact that this money goes into the pockets of the cultivators. But why not pay it in the shape of an increased price, specially when they have been agitating in this direction. The present practice should be abolished and the work of fencing the *chattars* should be undertaken by the society itself. Alternatively the present rate of Re. 1 per cubit of fencing allowed to the cultivators may be reduced to 8 annas at least. If they are not agreable to it the remedy would be for the society to take up the work itself as suggested.

The saving under this head, I am inclined to think, would be anything like Rs. 7,000 even if we take the figure of expenditure for the year 1940-41 which is Rs. 13,095.

Public Institutions: Roads and bunds.—A list of the public institutions maintained by the society is enclosed with this report (Appendix 19). A list of roads and bunds maintained is also enclosed (Appendix 20). A sketch map showing the location of the high school, M. E. schools,

charitable dispensaries, veterinary dispensary, roads and bunds in the "Ganja Mahal" is also appended (Appendix 21). The society is maintaining one high English school, one high Madrasa, three M. E. schools, 3 charitable dispensaries, one veterinary dispensary and as many as 50 primary schools. The society also gives stipends to the deserving wards of the *bona fide* cultivators of ganja for prosecution of their studies. It further maintains as many as 11 village roads to the total length of 17 miles and also 5 bunds to the total length of 7 miles. These are no doubt very beneficial products of the years' working of the society but they are now proving a burden upon its present slender resources. The expenditure incurred by the society for the maintenance of the public institutions alone, leaving out bunds and roads, was as much as Rs. 17,153 in 1938-39 and Rs. 15,703 in 1939-40 and Rs. 9,662 in 1940-41 (Appendix 19). Time has, perhaps, now come when it has to be seriously considered whether the educational institutions and the dispensaries as also the roads and bunds cannot be transferred to the Government, district board, district school board or union boards as the case may be for their upkeep and maintenance as far as practicable. The society is practically carrying on the works of public utility on their behalf as these are essentially the functions of those bodies and it can be reasonably expected of them that they should come to its help in its present difficulties. The society may, however, make moderate annual contributions to these institutions. They have already got their own buildings and equipment. All that is necessary is that their recurring expenditure should be met. So long as they cannot be so made over, the society has to maintain them as they cannot be allowed to die out. But in the case of the dispensaries it may be suggested that they should fall in line with the dispensaries maintained by the district boards and should recover a nominal charge from each patient receiving treatment and medicine which would bring in some income to the society without compromising their charitable character. At present a fee of six pies is levied only from patients coming from outside the "Ganja Mahal" as the note to Appendix would show.

Packing charges, freight and insurance.—The packing charges during the three years from 1938-39 to 1940-41 were Rs. 11,174, Rs. 8,891 and Rs. 7,679, respectively. Materials for packing boxes, hessian cloth, wire nettings, etc., are obtained from Calcutta. No quotations are obtained from different firms and orders are placed without comparing the prices. This system should be abandoned and regular tenders called for. The practice of buying hessian cloth for three years' consumption at a time is not satisfactory. Firstly, money remains locked up. Secondly, the quality deteriorates. Thirdly, it may so happen that the purchase is made at a market which subsequently comes down. In fact the last purchase which was in December 1941 was made in a high market and the price charged was Rs. 121-8 per 100 yards as against Rs. 34-4 on the occasion of the previous purchase which was in 1938. The society should change its policy and buy at a time only such quantity of materials as may cover a year's consumption only. The wooden packing cases may, perhaps, be advantageously replaced by specially made tin boxes which will last several years and the use of which would therefore be conducive to economy.

The society incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 8,175 in 1939-40 and Rs. 7,710 in 1940-41 on account of freight charges. Consignments of ganja are booked at ordinary parcel rates and it does not appear that the society ever moved the Railway authorities for a concessional rate which the latter might be inclined to grant in view of the fact that the society is a co-operative concern dealing with the produce of the poor agriculturists. An attempt should be made to secure some concession in the usual rate as now charged by the Railway authorities. There are precedents of such concessions having been allowed.

All consignments booked for destinations within Bengal are invariably insured but consignments meant for other provinces are not always insured and generally the consignments to the United Provinces are sent uninsured. I cannot go so far as to suggest that the society in order to economise its expenditure on this account should send supply to its out-agencies within Bengal under ordinary uninsured railway parcel as in case of loss of the article by theft or otherwise during transit it is liable to pay the Government duty on the quantity so lost. But it is not understood how the dealers of the United Provinces are meeting such difficulties.

(D)—Monopoly of retail sale.—It has already been shown at page 20 of the present part of the report that the retail price of Rs. 105 realised by selling one seer of ganja is distributed as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Wholesale price to the society	... ...	5	1	0
(2) License fee and Government duty	... ...	53	15	0
(3) Vendor's margin	... ...	46	0	0
Total	...	105	0	0

License fee is, however, charged on an increasingly sliding scale and when the quantity sold is greater than one seer the vendor's margin becomes proportionately reduced. Even then the average margin may be taken, say, as Rs. 30 a seer of ganja sold. The retail shops are ordinarily financed by capitalists who engage salesmen on a small monthly pay to manage the shops. So a greater portion of the margin goes into the pockets of the capitalists. If the monopoly of retail sale is given to the society it can, perhaps, realise a profit of not less than Rs. 10 per seer of ganja sold after meeting all expenses. The quantity of ganja sold in Bengal in 1940-41 was 956 maunds. The total net profit would, therefore, be Rs. 956 × 40 × 10 = Rs. 3,82,400 or in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4 lakhs. In consideration of the monopoly of retail sale, if it is granted to the society, it would be agreeable to surrender even half of its profit in favour of the Government which would mean an additional yearly revenue of Rs. 2 lakhs to it. This will therefore go not only to improve the finance of the society but also the Government revenue from this source. This question deserves a sympathetic examination by the Excise Department.

(E)—Increasing the income of the society by other means.—*House rent.*—It will appear from the list of buildings (Appendix 14) that the Manager of the Society does not pay rent for the quarters he occupies (item 18). It also appears that the clerks of the society are also not to pay any rent for the quarters they occupy. Medical officers in charge of the society's dispensaries in the mofussil have also been provided with residences but no rent is paid by them. It is desirable that in the present state of revenue of the society the employees should pay house rent. In the case of the Manager it may be fixed at the usual rate of 10 per cent. of the pay and in the case of the clerks and medical officers at a reduced rate of say, 5 per cent. If, however, the post of the Manager is retrenched, the question of his paying house rent will not arise. But all the same the quarters occupied by him will be available for being let out on rent. The case of the Deputy Chairman, however, stands on a different footing. He is not a permanent officer of the society but employed for a term of years. It is one of the terms of his appointment that he should be provided with free quarters.

It will further appear from the said list that 3 Ganja Mahal Excise Sub-Inspectors (items 8, 9 and 11) also do not pay any rent for the houses that they occupy. The position is anomalous in view of the fact that the society is already called upon to make contributions for the maintenance and housing of the Excise staff according to the condition No. 5 of the "Grant"

and therefore needs examination. It is understood that previously they were not exempted from paying rent.

Fish rearing.—The society has a number of good tanks and they will prove a substantial source of income if fishes are properly reared in them. The services of the overseer of the society may be utilised in this connection.

Utilisation of ganja seeds.—Oil extracted from ganja seeds has been found to be very efficacious in the case of rheumatic pain and some other diseases. These seeds retain their germinating power for two seasons only and the surplus stock is destroyed thereafter. The society should utilize them by extracting oil and arranging its sale on a commercial scale to the increase of its income.

Utilisation of the old stock of ganja.—Surplus stock of ganja is retained for two years to meet any unforeseen demand and is then destroyed by fire. As has been stated already in the first part of the report, ganja leaves possess a great fertilising power. The surplus stock will no doubt have to be destroyed but it may perhaps be investigated whether the ashes left may serve as a manure in which case it can fetch some value. Of course small quantities of ganja are only destroyed at the outlying agencies but a considerable quantity is burnt down every year at Naogaon where the Central Warehouse is located. There is an incinerator attached to the Warehouse and the destruction is carried out in it.

Other remarks.—It is an advantage to the society that the headquarters of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maldah-Rajshahi Division, has been fixed at Naogaon where its office is also situated. But this advantage is apparently not being availed of. The Assistant Registrar has practically no connection with the society except its audit. All correspondences are carried on by the society direct with the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal. The Assistant Registrar is thus at a disadvantage and is not often aware what is happening in it. In the interest of the administration it is desirable that the society should make correspondence with the office of the Assistant Registrar which will in turn correspond with the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There is, however, no harm if in urgent cases the society makes direct correspondence with the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies provided it, at the same time, sends a copy to the office of the Assistant Registrar. But ordinarily correspondence should be conducted through the office of the Assistant Registrar. In other words the Assistant Registrar should have some control over the society. A further measure of service may be rendered by him to the society if he is appointed as a Director to its Board of which the Collector, Rajshahi, is the Chairman and the Subdivisional Officer, Naogaon, the Vice-Chairman. Under this arrangement the society will have the constant benefit of his advice to its considerable gain.

To ensure proper distribution of area to be sown with ganja amongst the cultivators and also to ensure proper issue of licenses, it may, perhaps, be useful to set up an Advisory Committee consisting of the Superintendent of Excise, Naogaon, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Naogaon, the Subdivisional Officer, Naogaon, one representative of the Committee of Management of the society and one representative of the growers. Such a body will also inspire confidence. It is not always possible for the Excise officers to get at the correct facts in every case. There is complaint that some cultivators have evaded the authorities and have obtained *benami* licenses in the name of their dependants and relations.

The grower is not allowed to remain present at the time of grading of his crop and its classification is done in his absence. It would perhaps be more equitable to permit him to be present at the time of grading. This will also go to minimise the number of appeals against the decisions of the grading committee.

The Excise officer in charge of *chattar* has the wide power of ordering destruction of any manufactured ganja which he considers to be unfit for human consumption. No doubt, in practice, this destruction is done only when some superior Excise officer has first viewed the product. It may be desirable to allow a representative of the society also to view the condemned ganja. The superior Excise officer and the society's representative may view it at the same time so that they may understand each other's view point, although the opinion of the Excise officer should prevail in case of disagreement.

Under the bye-laws of the society only advance price is paid at the same rate both to the member and non-member growers but a distinction is made between them as regards the deferred price, and bonus. The non-members are entitled to get the deferred price and the bonus only at half the rate at which these are paid to the member growers. There should not be any such distinction in the case of deferred price as it represents a part value of the crop which is only received at a later date. Bonus may, however, be shared by the members alone.

It is an anomaly that the Board of Directors is not constituted at the Annual General Meeting of the society. The election of the Directors is held in the interior in different constituencies specially formed for the purpose within a period of two months from the date of the Annual General Meeting. This is an unsatisfactory and inconvenient arrangement. The election of the Directors should be held at the Annual General Meeting itself. Under the new law it would be possible to remedy it as in the case of a big society it provides for election of Directors through the delegate system at the Annual General Meeting.

When the grower deposits his crop in the Warehouse at Naogaon he is given a pass book (Appendix 1) by the Inspector of Excise in charge in which his name, address, and the quantity of crop deposited, etc., are entered. Then after the grading is over a second pass book (Appendix 2) is issued to him by the society in which also his name and address, etc., are entered besides the classification of his crop.

This is perhaps a duplication of work. If a combined pass book is issued to the grower at the time of deposit of his crop, the office will be saved of the clerical labour and the society of some expenditure. Only the classification may be noted in this pass book after grading.

The cultivators often experience difficulty regarding funds during the cultivation season. They have to borrow from various quarters. The society may finance the ganja crop and advance short term loans to the members on hypothecation of the same and on the express condition that the loan should be the first charge upon the price of the crop and will be deducted therefrom at the time of payment of advance price. If the cultivation suffers for want of funds, the yield is affected both in quality and quantity. Then again if adequate labour is not provided at the time of manufacture of the ganja the product also suffers in quality.

The society does not appear to have been inspected for a number of years and it would, perhaps, be more correct to say that there has been no inspection proper ever since its inception in spite of its important character. The Assistant Registrar, as I have already said, has nothing to do with it. He should henceforth inspect the society every year in detail. Now that the society's difficulties have increased in view of the considerable fall in its business, it is all the more necessary that such inspection should be made.

In absence of any previous inspection notes and in order to examine the working of the society in all its aspects, I had to devote a number of days for my inspection. I also inspected some ganja fields, watched the actual process of manufacture of ganja in *chattars* and visited a few villages and questioned the cultivators to obtain a firsthand knowledge regarding the

present conditions of the industry. I also visited the Central Warehouse and the society's workshop where packing cases are made. I further looked up the old records available in the society and the District Gazetteer.

I am thankful to the Deputy Chairman, the Manager and the entire office staff of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society for giving me ungrudging help in conducting my inspection and supplying me with necessary figures and statements. Thanks are also due to the Superintendent of Excise, Naogaon, for useful discussions I had with him. And I am particularly grateful to Babu Nani Gopal Chaki, Inspector in charge of special audit, for his help during my inspection. I had to draw up this report in the midst of my multifarious duties and it will be some satisfaction to me if it goes to serve the cause of the ganja industry of Bengal in any way.

C. A. ALI,

Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

The 8th August 1942.

REPORT—PART I.

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APPENDIX 1.

GANJA PASS BOOK

For the year 19

Pass Book No.

Name of Cultivator

Residence—

Number of Cultivation License—

Name of Circle—

Crop of 19

Date.	Number of packages.	Quantity deposited.			No. of page of Cultivator's Ledger Account in Form No. 100.	Signature of Officer in charge of the Public Warehouse.
1	2	3			4	5
		Md.	Sr.	Ch.		

Continued :—

Date.	Number of packages.	Quantity deposited.			No. of page of Cultivator's Ledger Account in Form No. 100.	Signature of Officer in charge of the Public Warehouse.
1	2	3			4	5
		Md.	Sr.	Ch.		

CONDITIONS OF STORAGE.

I. That the crop cultivated under a licence granted by the Superintendent of Excise after it is cut, manufactured and weighed in the presence of an Excise Officer, is brought to the gola for storage under a pass on the date and within the hour specified therein.

II. That the Ganja so brought is securely packed in bundles, baskets or bags, as may be required and then weighed and registered in the owner's Deposit Register Form No. 105.

III. That the bundles, baskets or bags are numbered and inscribed with the owner's name and residence.

IV. That the pass and the licene to cultivate are brought at the time of deposit and delivered to the Officer in charge of the Public Warehouse or his assistant in exchange for a Pass Book with the necessary entries made therein.

V. That the Pass Book is brought thereafter at each deposit for necessary entries of deposit being made therein.

VI. That the Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, loss or damage by fire, theft or any other cause whatsoever occurring to any Ganja stored in the Public Gola.

VII. That this Pass Book be delivered to the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited, in exchange for the Ganja stored—provided that no payment shall be made for any Ganja which is held to be of so bad quality as to be fit only for destruction. Such decision to be made in the manner provided by the bye-laws of the Society.

APPENDIX 2.

নওগাঁ গাঁজা কাল্‌টিভেটার্স কো-অপারেটিভ্ সোসাইটী লিমিটেড্।

পাশ বহি নং _____

সার্কেল _____ খেতালের নাম _____ পিতার নাম _____ বাসস্থান _____ খতিয়ান নং _____

তারিখ।	বস্তার নম্বর।	জমা দেওয়া গাঁজার পরিমাণ।	চেপটা।	গোল।	ম্যানেজারের দস্তখত।	শ্রেণী বিভাগের পর গোলাজাত গাঁজার পরিমাণ।				গাঁজার বাবদ প্রাপ্য অগ্রিম মূল্য।					অগ্রিম মূল্য দেওয়ার তারিখ।	ম্যানেজারের দস্তখত।	প্রাপ্য।			১৮, ১৯, ২০ নং কলমের টাকা দেওয়ার তারিখ।	ম্যানেজারের দস্তখত।	মন্তব্য।
						১ম শ্রেণী।	২য় শ্রেণী।	৩য় শ্রেণী।	মোট।	১ম শ্রেণী।	২য় শ্রেণী।	৩য় শ্রেণী।	গোল গাঁজার পুরস্কার।	মোট।			দ্বিতীয় কিস্তির মূল্য।	বোনাস।	ডিভিডেণ্ট।			
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩

দ্রষ্টব্য।—১। এই পাশ বহিতে যে তারিখে যে গাঁজা জমা করা হইয়াছে, সেই তারিখ হইতে ৫ দিন পরে সোসাইটির অফিসে খেতাল নিজ নিজ গাঁজার শ্রেণী বিভাগের তালিকা দেখিয়া যাইবেন এবং কোন আপত্তির কারণ থাকিলে গাঁজা গ্রেডিংএর তারিখ হইতে ১০ দিনের মধ্যে আপিল দায়ের করিবেন।

২। কোন খেতালের পাশ বহি হারাইয়া গেলে কিম্বা নষ্ট হইলে, ।০ আনা জমা দিয়া নূতন পাশ বহি লইতে হইবে। বিনা পাশ বহিতে টাকা দেওয়া হয় না।

APPENDIX 3.

Grant of exclusive privilege of supply by wholesale of Ganja and Bhang in the Presidency of Bengal.

In pursuance of section 22 of the Bengal Excise Act, V(B.C.) of 1919, as subsequently amended, the Government of Bengal hereby grant to the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd., hereinafter called the grantee, the exclusive privilege of supplying ganja and bhang by wholesale throughout the province of Bengal, upon the conditions hereinafter expressed.

1. This grant shall continue in force for the term of one year from the 1st April 1941.

2. The privilege hereby granted shall extend only to the supply of ganja and bhang by wholesale to licensed dealers and to other persons authorised to purchase the same.

3. This grant shall be conditional upon the grantee obtaining from the Excise Commissioner a license for the sale by wholesale of ganja and bhang.

4. This grant shall be conditional upon the license hereinbefore mentioned being held by the grantee throughout the period of the grant and shall be subject in all respects to the terms and conditions of such license and if at any time during the said period such license shall lapse or be determined for any reason whatsoever, the grant shall thereupon *ipso facto* determine.

5. The grantee shall carry out all instructions of the provincial Government in regard to the construction and maintenance of *chatars* necessary for the manufacture of ganja and the contribution of sums to the maintenance and housing of a preventive force in and about the "Ganja Mahal" situated in the subdivision of Naogaon and any other charges prescribed by the said Government and the prices at which ganja and bhang are to be purchased and sold, and generally to the conduct of its business.

6. The grantee shall, if so ordered by the Provincial Government on the expiry of the grant, make over to Government or to the succeeding grantee all plant belonging to it and used at the warehouse for the supply, storage, handling, weighment and issue of ganja and bhang within the Province of Bengal at a valuation fixed in the manner provided in clause 9 below.

7. Any warehouse or other building within the areas of its supply purchased or built by the grantee with the permission of the Excise Commissioner, shall if so ordered by the Provincial Government on the expiration of the period of the grant be made over to Government or to the succeeding grantee at a valuation fixed in the manner provided in clause 9 below.

8. The grantee will be required to keep such establishment at each warehouse as may be deemed necessary by the Excise Commissioner for the storage, handling and issue of ganja and bhang therefrom.

9. Any valuation required to be made under this grant shall be made by two valuars, one of whom shall be selected by the Excise Commissioner and other by the grantee. In the event of difference of opinion, the matter will be submitted to the Provincial Government whose decision shall be final.

(Sd.) H. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX 4.

License for the sale by wholesale of Ganja and Bhang in the Province of Bengal.

The Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd., grantee of an exclusive previlege of supply of ganja and bhang under section 22 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, as subsequently amended, is hereby authorised by the undersigned, Excise Commissioner, Bengal, to sell by wholesale ganja and bhang in the Province of Bengal for a period of one year from the 1st April 1941.

It is required of the holder of this license hereinafter called the licensee as a condition of its remaining in force that he duly and faithfully perform and abide by the following conditions:—

(1) That the licensee shall be bound by the provisions of the Bengal Excise Act of 1909 as subsequently amended and by all rules for the management of warehouses or for issue of ganja and bhang therefrom which may be prescribed under the said Act from time to time and by all special orders which may be issued by the Excise Commissioner regarding any particular warehouse and shall cause all persons employed by him to obey all such rules.

(2) That the ganja and bhang sold under this license shall be of good quality. If it is found by the officer-in-charge of the warehouse to be of inferior quality or otherwise unsuitable for issue to licensed vendors the officer-in-charge may stop its issue pending the orders of the Excise Commissioner and it may, after examination by the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, be rejected or destroyed or otherwise dealt with under the orders of the Excise Commissioner.

(3) That no ganja or bhang shall be sold under this license elsewhere than at the warehouses specified in the schedule hereto annexed or at any other warehouse hereafter to be established with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner for the purpose of the sale of ganja and bhang hereunder.

(4) That the prices to be charged for ganja and bhang sold under this license shall be as fixed by Government.

(5) That sales of ganja and bhang under this license shall be made only to persons who produce passes in the prescribed form authorising the sale to them of ganja and bhang, and of no greater quantity of ganja and bhang than the quantity mentioned in such passes.

(6) That the licensee shall be bound to supply such persons by way of sale, at any warehouses at which the sale of ganja or bhang under this license is for the time being permitted and from which they have been authorised to obtain the same, ganja and bhang of the quantity or quantities mentioned in the passes produced by them.

(7) That such minimum stock of ganja and bhang as may from time to time be fixed by the Excise Commissioner and notified by him in writing to the licensee shall be maintained at each warehouse at which the sale of ganja and bhang under this license is for the time being permitted. If and whenever, the stock shall fall below this prescribed minimum, the licensee shall forthwith make up the same to the prescribed minimum. The licensee shall be liable to pay to the Collector on demand the sum required to compensate any licensed vendor or vendors for any loss which he or they may have incurred owing to the failure of the licensee to maintain an adequate stock of ganja and bhang, and also the sum required

to compensate Government for any loss of duty incurred owing to such failure. The amount of such compensation shall be fixed by the Collector or (in the event of objection on the part of the licensee to the amount so fixed) by the Excise Commissioner.

(8) That the licensee shall from time to time at his own expense duly and efficiently repair, maintain and keep in good and sufficient repair and good working order and condition all warehouses the property of the licensee or for which the licensee pays rent at which the sale of ganja or bhang under this license is for the time being permitted. Such other warehouses at which the sale of ganja or bhang under this license is for the time being permitted as are the property of Government shall be maintained at the expense of Government.

(9) That all such articles as are necessary or proper or connected with and suitable to the supply of storage, handling, weighment, sale and issue of ganja and bhang under this license for use in such warehouses, at which the sale of ganja and bhang under this license is for the time being permitted, shall be provided by the licensee to the satisfaction of and as required by the Excise Commissioner.

(10) That storage, weighment, issue and sale of ganja shall be made by the licensee at his own expense under the immediate supervision of the Government officer-in-charge of the warehouses.

(11) That the licensee shall keep regular and accurate accounts in each warehouse in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner showing daily the quantity of all ganja and bhang received in, issued from and remaining in the warehouse.

(12) That the licensee shall, when required by any Excise Officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector assist such officer by a sufficient number of servants in taking account of his stock.

(13) That the licensee shall not hold any interest whatsoever directly or indirectly in the retail vendor of ganja or bhang.

(14) That the price of ganja and bhang sold under this license shall be received by the Collector and collected by him on or before the issue of such ganja or bhang. Accounts of all sums so collected shall be adjusted monthly and total for each month will be paid to the licensee on or before the 15th day of the following month.

(15) That the conditions of the license shall not in any way be affected by any alterations in the rate of duty payable under chapter V of the Bengal Excise Act, 1919.

(16) That on the determination of this license whether on account of the expiration of the period abovementioned for which it is originally granted or of any renewal thereof or on account of cancellation or suspension, the licensee shall be bound to leave, if so ordered by the Collector or the Excise Commissioner in each warehouse at which immediately before such determination the sale of ganja or bhang under this license shall be permitted a quantity of ganja and bhang equal to the average quantity sold in 14 days at such warehouse during the preceding months of the year in which such determination shall take place provided that the quantity of ganja and bhang so left shall be paid for at the rate fixed under condition (4) above.

(17) That ganja and bhang intended for sale under this license at any of the warehouses at which the sale of ganja or bhang is for the time being permitted, shall be conveyed to the warehouse for which the same is intended in such manner as may be provided by the rules for time being in force. It shall be transported only under a bond for payment of duty payable under chapter V of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, at the

sole risk and responsibility of licensee. The licensee shall be liable to pay duty on any deficiency found at the time of storage.

(18) That the licensee shall be liable to pay duty payable under chapter V of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, as amended by the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act of 1914, on ganja or bhang when transported from such warehouse to the premises of a licensed retail vendor in the place in which such warehouse is situated, on all ganja and bhang duly recorded on having been brought into and stored in a warehouse and not accounted for in excess of the allowance for wastage to be made at the rates given below:—

Annual issue in a warehouse.	Rate of allowance for wastage.
1 md. to 20 mds.	2 per cent.
Over 20 mds. to 50 mds.	1.5 per cent.
Over 50 mds. to 150 mds.	1.0 per cent.
Over 150 mds.	0.5 per cent.

(19) That as security for the fulfilment of these conditions the licensee shall deposit with the Excise Commissioner such amount as that officer may direct either in Government Promissory Notes or in such other form as he may approve and shall execute a deed hypothecating to Government the apparatus and appliances together with the stock of ganja and bhang in all the warehouses at which the sale (of ganja and bhang) under this license is for the time being permitted.

(20) That in case of any breach of any of the rules referred to in condition (1) above or of any of the conditions of this license either by the licensee or by any person in his employment the Excise Commissioner may impose on the licensee a fine not exceeding the sum of Rs. 50 for every such breach of such rules or conditions, or may declare the money deposited with him as security forfeited and cancel this license.

(21) That it shall be lawful for the Excise Commissioner to deduct the amount of the fines imposed under condition (20) from the sum deposited with him by the licensee as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license, and for this purpose the Excise Commissioner may sell all or any of the Government Promissory Notes or stock notes deposited, or the property hypothecated.

(22) That any sum deducted by the Excise Commissioner under the powers herein contained from the amount deposited by the licensee as security for his due performance of the conditions of the license shall be replaced within fifteen days from the date of receipt of a notice from the Excise Commissioner, informing the licensee of such deduction having been made.

(23) That the imposition of a fine or the forfeiture of deposit or the cancellation of the license shall not bar the institution any criminal proceedings against any person for any offence which may be committed against the provisions of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, as subsequently amended or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Excise Revenue.

(24) That without prejudice to the procedure prescribed for recovery of dues by section 89 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, as subsequently amended or to any other right or remedy of Government all sums due to Government from the licensee may be recovered from the amount of deposit made by the licensee or by sale of the properties hypothecated to Government or from any money due from Government to the licensee.

(Sd.) DONALD MACPHERSON,

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

APPENDIX 5.

Bye-laws of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited.

Definitions.—(*a*) "Act" means the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912.

(*b*) "Registrar" means the person appointed as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

(*c*) "Provincial Bank" means the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited.

(*d*) "Deputy Chairman" means an officer appointed by the Government of Bengal as Deputy Chairman of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited.

(*e*) "Committee" means the Committee of Management as defined in bye-law 33.

(*f*) "*Bonâ fide* ganja grower" means the *bonâ fide* cultivator who grows ganja whether he be a member of the society or not.

(*g*) "Rules" means the rules framed by the Government of Bengal under section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912.

1. **Names and Objects.**—The society which is registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act II of 1912, shall be called the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited.

2. The registered office of the Society shall, for the present, be at Naogaon, District Rajshahi, in the event of any change in the situation of the registered office of the society, notice thereof shall be sent to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

3. The objects of the society are, subject to the obligations in No. 5 of these bye-laws—

(*i*) To acquire from Government the exclusive privilege of supplying ganja by wholesale;

(*ii*) to acquire from Government the exclusive privilege of supplying bhang by wholesale;

(*iii*) to sell ganja and bhang by wholesale to the best advantage of the members of the society.

(*iv*) to become a member of the Provincial Bank and carry on business with it; and

(*v*) to undertake with the permission of the Registrar any other business or work conducive to the economic prosperity of the members.

4. In furtherance of the above mentioned objects the society shall be at liberty:—

(*i*) To receive from members and other persons, registered societies, or companies, moneys on deposit account, current account or otherwise, with or without allowance of interest and generally to borrow from the members or other persons, societies or companies and to secure the repayments of such sums either by the issue of debentures, mortgages, charges or otherwise, and upon such terms and conditions as may, from time to time, be thought fit, provided that the total liabilities of the society at any time shall never exceed ten times the paid up capital plus the reserve fund for the time being.

(*ii*) To purchase, take on loan, hire or otherwise acquire immovable property for the purpose of constructing offices or for any other purpose necessary for the business of the society.

(*iii*) Generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the said objects.

5. **Obligations of the Society.**—In return for the grant of the exclusive privilege of supplying ganja and bhang by wholesale under section 22 of the Bengal Excise Act V of 1909, as amended by the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act VII of 1914, the society shall be liable to abide by all the conditions in the grant referred to above and the conditions of the licenses necessary under the aforesaid Act and to carry out all instructions of the Government of Bengal in regard to the conduct of its business, the construction and maintenance and hire of *chattars* necessary for the manufacture of ganja and the contribution of sums to the maintenance and housing of the preventive force in and about the "Ganja Mahals" situated in the subdivision of Naogaon and any other charges prescribed by the said Government and the prices at which ganja (grown by the cultivators in Naogaon) and bhang (to be imported from the wholesale dealers in the district of Bhagalpur or elsewhere) are to be purchased and to be sold.

6. **Capital.**—The nominal capital of the society shall be one lakh of rupees which shall be divided into 10,000 (ten thousands) shares of Rs. 10 each to be subscribed by the members only. The number of shares may, at any time, be increased by a resolution of the General Meeting. No member may subscribe shares exceeding Rs. 1,000 or any maximum sum prescribed by Government and no member may hold more than one-fifth of the subscribed share capital.

7. The society shall invest funds at its disposal in any way approved of by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

8. **Membership.**—Membership of the society shall be open to *bonâ fide* ganja growers in the subdivision of Naogaon and the members of the society shall consist of those who have subscribed to the application for registration or who may hereafter be enrolled as members according to these bye-laws.

In case of doubt as to whether any person is a *bonâ fide* ganja grower or not, the decision of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, shall be final.

9. Every member shall pay an entrance fee of annas eight only and shall take individually or jointly with other co-sharers to be approved by the society at least one share in the society. The acceptance of the share shall be taken to imply his acceptance of the bye-laws—

(*a*) If two more persons are registered as joint holders of any share or shares, all such persons shall give a joint receipt for any payments made by the society.

(*b*) The joint holder shall be severally as well as jointly liable for payment of all dues in respect of such shares.

(*c*) All notices required to be given shall, in case of joint holders, be given to that one of them who is named first in the register and such notice shall be sufficient notice to all such holders; except that in cases when payment is to be taken, the notice shall be sent to all the joint payees.

(*d*) Where two or more joint holders of a share are present at any General Meeting or any polling station for election of the members of the Committee, that one of them whose name stands first in the register shall alone be entitled to vote.

(*e*) Every member shall name to the Manager, Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited, a place in the Naogaon "Ganja Mahal" to be registered as his address and such place shall, for all purposes, be deemed his place of residence.

(*f*) The certificate of shares of joint holders shall be delivered to that one of them whose name stands first in the register.

10. When a member has paid his entrance fee and the value of at least one share, he shall be deemed to acquire all the rights, obligations and responsibilities of a member of the society as laid down in these bye-laws.

11. Every *bonâ fide* ganja grower in the subdivision of Naogaon shall apply to the Manager for share in the form prescribed by the Committee of Management and the Committee shall have power to deal with such applications for shares in such manner as it thinks fit and may refuse either the whole or in part all applications for share.

12. **Cessation of Membership.**—Membership shall cease by (*a*) withdrawal, (*b*) expulsion, (*c*) bankruptcy, (*d*) death, (*e*) by removal from the subdivision of Naogaon, (*f*) by failure for 3 successive years to grow ganja unless the Committee of Management has special reason to decide otherwise and (*g*) by insanity.

13. Every member shall be bound and shall undertake to supply all the ganja which he produces to the society.

14. Subject to these bye-laws, a member may withdraw from the society by giving one month's notice in writing and in that case the paid up value of his share or shares shall be paid to him by the society.

15. **Suspension and Expulsion of Members.**—The Committee of Management may, after open investigation, fine, suspend or expel a member—

(*a*) For any serious breach of these bye-laws or the rules of the Society.
(*b*) For any offence against the Excise laws connected with ganja.
(*c*) For any conduct considered dishonourable by the Committee or which may weaken the financial credit of the society or bring it into disrepute.

During suspension a member shall be allowed bonus only at a rate for non-members and shall not be allowed any dividend upon his shares. Any member refusing to pay a fine imposed in accordance with the bye-laws may be suspended or expelled by the Committee of Management.

16. **Shares.**—On the death of a member his share or shares shall be transferred by the society to the person who has been nominated by him as his successor or if there is no such nominee then to the person who appears to the Committee of Management to be the legal heir or representative of the deceased member, provided that the said nominee or heir or legal representative, as the case may be, is qualified in accordance with the rules and bye-laws for membership of the society; or on the application of the said nominee, heir or legal representative, within one month of the death of the deceased member, to any person specified in the application who is so qualified or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the provision of section 22 of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912. In case of such transfer no admission fee will be realised from the nominee, legal heir or representative of a deceased member, who applies for admission within 6 months of the member's decease.

17. On one month's notice in writing given to the Committee of Management a member may withdraw the whole or any part of his share

capital. On expiry of the notice he shall be entitled to receive his share money after deduction of any sums due by him to the society:—

This rule is subject to the following provisos:—

(*i*) Not more than one-tenth of the capital on the 31st of December in any one year can be withdrawn during the subsequent year.

(*ii*) The Committee of Management may, at any time, by resolutions suspend the right of withdrawal for the period mentioned therein.

(*iii*) The withdrawal proposed shall not reduce the amount of the share capital *plus* the reserve fund for the time being to a sum which is less than one-tenth of the actual liabilities of the society.

(*iv*) No dividend shall be paid to any member for the share or shares which he withdraws before declaration of dividend at the end of the year, and also for the month in which the amount of share money is deposited after the tenth day of the calendar month.

(*v*) No share shall be withdrawn if the Society is unable to meet any other claim outstanding against itself—

(*a*) Shares may be transferred with the consent of the Committee of Management by instruments in writing and in such forms as may, from time to time, be prescribed by them. Every such instrument shall be executed both by the transferer and the transferee, and the transferer shall be deemed to remain the holder of such shares until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of the society in respect therefor.

(*b*) The Committee of Management may refuse to sanction any transfer of shares without assigning any reason therefor.

(*c*) The Deputy Chairman shall have power to dispose of applications for mutation.

18. If a member ceases to be a member for any cause other than death, the paid up value of his shares after deducting any sums due by him to the society shall be paid to him within 3 months of the date of the cessation of membership.

19. **Liability.**—(*a*) The liability of each member for the debts of the society shall be limited to the nominal value of the shares held by him.

(*b*) The liability of a past member for the debts of the society as they existed at the time he ceased to be a member shall continue for two years from the date of his ceasing to be a member.

(*c*) The estate of a deceased member shall be liable for a period of one year from the time of his decease for the debts of the society as they existed at the time of his death.

20. Any share may be transferred to a member or to a person eligible for membership subject to the approval of the Committee of Management and on payment of the fee prescribed by the Committee for the transference of shares.

21. Shareholders shall be entitled to certificates under the signature of the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and Manager and the common seal of the society specifying the share or shares held by them. If such certificates are lost or damaged, they may be renewed on payment of annas four only per each certificate.

22. **General Meeting.**—The supreme authority of the society shall be vested in the General Meeting of all members. The Annual General Meeting shall be held every year within 6 months of the close of the previous working year. All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings. An Extraordinary General Meeting shall be held whenever the Committee of Management think fit and shall be convened on a requisition in writing signed by one-twentieth of the members of the society.

23. The first General Meeting shall be held within 6 months from the date of registration of the society and shall exercise all or any of the functions of an Annual General Meeting.

24. The business transacted at the Annual General Meeting shall be—

(*a*) To consider the annual report, accounts and balance sheet.

(*b*) To fix the maximum amount of borrowing for the current year.

(*c*) If profit admit, to declare a dividend and the rate of bonus to be paid to members and non-members, provided that the General Meeting may reduce the rate of dividend or bonus recommended by the Committee of Management but shall not have power to increase it.

(*d*) To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting by the Committee of Management.

25. One twentieth of the total number of members shall form a quorum at a General Meeting.

26. The General Meeting shall be held at a place on a day and at an hour to be notified by beat of drum at the public hats in the "Ganja Mahals" during a period of at least 14 days before the date fixed and also by a notice posted in the office of the society.

27. If at the hour fixed for a General Meeting a quorum is not present, the Chairman shall, if the meeting has been called on the requisition of the members, dissolve it, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to such date as may be appointed by the Chairman not being less than 7 or more than 15 days later, and the business transacted at the adjourned meeting, shall be the same as that proposed for the original meeting. At such adjourned meetings, if a quorum is not present, any resolution may be carried by the majority of three-fourths of the members present and entitled to vote.

28. The Chairman of the Committee of Management shall preside as Chairman at the General Meeting of the Society. In his absence the Vice-Chairman shall preside. If the Vice-Chairman is also absent the Deputy Chairman shall preside. If the Deputy Chairman is also absent the members present shall elect one from amongst themselves to preside. If the members present so desire they may elect any high officer of Government. The presiding officer may request any person of high respectibility to preside. Whoever presides shall have casting vote, in each case of equality of votes.

29. At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by at least three members and unless a poll is so demanded a declaration by the Chairman that the resolution has, on a show of its hands, been carried unanimously or by particular majority or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the society, shall be conclusive evidence of

the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

30. If a poll is duly demanded, it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

31. When a poll is demanded, each member shall have one vote irrespective of the number of shares he holds. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed.

32. **Committee of Management.**—Subject to the control of the General Meeting, the entire management of the affairs of the Society shall vest in the Committee of Management. The Committee shall consist of the Collector of Rajshahi who shall be the Chairman, the Subdivisional Officer of Naogaon who shall be Vice-Chairman and 24 members of which 21 shall be elected within 2 months from the date of the Annual General Meeting or within one month from the date of an Extraordinary General Meeting held immediately after the Annual General Meeting to reconsider any subject of the Annual General Meeting and the remaining 3 members will be nominated by the Registrar soon after the election at centres in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee. The election shall take place at 3 convenient centres of the 3 circles and shall be presided over by the Subdivisional Officer, Deputy Chairman and Manager or an Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Deputy Collector nominated by the Subdivisional Officer. Each circle shall elect 7 members subject to the proviso that no village shall be entitled to elect more than one member from it and that none but a resident of a circle shall be returned from that circle. Seven days' notice shall be given by beat of drum in the local market specifying the place, date and hour at which election shall take place. If there be a vacancy caused by resignation, removal or death of a member of the Committee, the Committee may elect a member in his place for the rest of the year.

33. At meetings of the Committee of Management, one-third members shall constitute a quorum and the proceedings of any meeting shall be recorded in a minute book which shall be signed by the Chairman presiding over the meeting.

(*a*) All meetings shall be convened by the Deputy Chairman and in his absence by the Manager.

(*b*) Any subject which is once decided cannot be reopened for consideration within 6 months unless a requisition signed by at least two-third of the members of the Committee be tendered to reconsider the subject.

(*c*) Meetings of the Committee of Management will be convened every month on a date to be fixed by the Commitee and such meetings shall be called "Ordinary Committee Meetings." All other meetings shall be called "Extraordinary Committee Meetings" which shall be convened in case of emergency or on requisition in writing signed by at least one-third of the members of the Committee.

(*d*) If any meeting fails for want of a quorum the presiding officer may dissolve or adjourn it to a date as may be fixed by him and the date so fixed shall be notified to all members. At such adjourned meetings, if a quorum is not still obtained, any resolution may be carried by a majority of the members present and entitled to vote.

34. **Business of the Committee of Management.**—Without restricting the general powers conferred by these bye-laws, the following powers and

authorities are expressly given to and conferred upon the Committee of Management:—

(*a*) Subject to the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, to appoint and dismiss all salaried and non-salaried officers and servants of the society except the Deputy Chairman, the Manager and the Farm Superintendent, and to define the duties of all officers and servants whom it may appoint.

(*b*) To pay the preliminary expenses incurred in the promotion and registration of the society.

(*c*) To provide for the management of the affairs of the society in such manner and to make such rules as they think fit; and, subject to the approval of the Registrar, to pass the budget estimate for probable receipts and expenditure of the society.

(*d*) To raise, and secure the re-payment of such funds as they may be required from time to time for the purpose of the society in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, the rules and the bye-laws.

(*e*) To draw, endorse, negotiate and sell cheques and other negotiable instruments with or without security subject to the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912.

(*f*) To execute all deeds, agreements, and other documents and sign all receipts in connection with the business of the society.

(*g*) To institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the society or the Committee of Management or officers of the society and otherwise concerning its affairs.

(*h*) To delegate all or any of the aforesaid powers to officers of the society or to any members of the Committee of Management subject to such restrictions and limitations as they think fit. Any officer and any member of the Committee of Management to whom any of the aforesaid powers may be delegated shall, in exercise of those powers, conform to all such resolutions as may be prescribed by the Committee of Management. All acts done by such officers or members of the Committee of Management in conformity with such regulations and in fulfilment of their appointments but not otherwise shall have the same force and effect as if done by the Committee of Management themselves.

35. **First Committee of Management.**—The first Committee of Management shall be appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, and shall hold office until the first meeting of the General Committee.

36. The Manager shall be appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, who shall also define the duties and powers of the Manager and fix the scale of his salary and allowances. The Deputy Chairman shall be appointed by the Government of Bengal.

37. The Deputy Chairman or any officer of the society, who shall for the time being be acting for him, shall have power subject to such limitations as the Committee of Management may impose, for and on behalf of the society to endorse and transfer promisory notes, debentures, securities and documents of titles to goods standing in the name of or held by the society, to draw, accept and endorse bills and sign all documents connected with the business of the society.

(*a*) The Manager shall have power, subject to such limitations as the Committee may think fit, to accept and make payments of all deposits, on

maturity and sign all receipts, except fixed deposit receipts, to be issued under the signature of the Deputy Chairman and the Manager.

38. Every member of the Committee of Management shall be indemnified by the society against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties except such as happen from his own wilful act of default.

39. No member of the Managing Committee shall be responsible for any other member, or for any officer, clerk or servant of the society or for any loss or expenses happening to the society the insufficiency or deficiency or value or of titles to any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the society, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer of the society or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto or otherwise than for his own wilful act of default.

40. **Conduct of Business.**—Every member shall be bound to carry out such instructions and rules as may be prescribed from time to time by the Committee of Management.

41. When a licensed ganja grower, whether a member of the society or not, deposits his ganja in the warehouse at Naogaon, he shall get a receipt or a pass book for it from the Manager in which the quantity of the ganja shall be specified. After 14 days he shall be entitled to obtain from the Manager in writing a statement of the grade in which his ganja has been classed.

42. The price of ganja will be paid in the manner as hereinafter provided to the licensed cultivators generally in two or more instalments for such quantities only as may be decided fit for being finally graded as 1st, 2nd and 3rd class ganja.

(*a*) After one month from the completion of storage of ganja in the Naogaon public warehouse each year, every licensed ganja grower, whether a member of the society or not, shall be entitled to receive from the Manager on a date to be fixed by the Manager for each cultivator, payment for the quantity of ganja deposited by him at a rate to be fixed annually by the Committee of Management with special reference to the budget estimate of the society subject to the approval of the Registrar in consultation with the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

(*b*) During the second half of the working year of the society every licensed ganja grower shall be entitled to receive from the Manager on a date to be fixed by him, payment of deferred price for the quantity of ganja deposited by him at a rate to be determined by the Committee of Management on a special reference to the income of the society with the sanction of the Registrar provided that the rate of such deferred price shall not exceed 30 per cent. of the first or advance price.

(*c*) No legal heir or nominee of any deceased member will be treated as a member unless mutation has been applied for and sanctioned on or before the date of depositing ganja in the public warehouse.

43. All ganja deposited in the warehouse at Naogaon shall be examined and graded as first class, second class and third class ganja by a Committee consisting of 12 members, four from each circle, elected by the Managing Committee and presided over by the Manager except such ganja as the Committee decides of so bad quality as to be only fit for destruction which shall be destroyed accordingly. In any case where a grower of ganja thinks he is aggrieved by the decision of the Committee, he may

appeal within 10 days of the publication of the Grading Committee's decision to a Board called the Board of Appeal consisting of the Vice-Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, the Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Naogaon, and three Directors nominated by the Committee and presided over by the Vice-Chairman and in any case in which the Manager or any officer of the Excise Department, who may be on the Committee may think that a decision is perverse, he may refer the case to the said Board the decision of which shall in all cases be final. If the Excise Commissioner, Bengal, so desires, an officer of the Excise Department may be added to the Grading Committee. No member of the Managing Committee shall be eligible for election on the Grading Committee.

44. Of the twelve members elected for the Grading Committee three at a time shall be elected by the Manager to work with him during the grading of ganja but the work shall be distributed approximately equally among all. These members and the Directors of the Board of Appeal may be paid for their work at a rate fixed by the Committee of Management. If the Manager is unable to secure the presence of three members he may act alone or with one or two members of the Grading Committee. He can also delegate his powers to an Assistant Manager.

45. **Cattle Insurance.**—The society may open a Cattle Insurance Department for the insurance of the cattle of such members of the society as are willing to insure their cattle provided that the society shall always set apart to meet the possible claims cash or property equal in value of the amount of risk insured.

46. For this purpose and for the general treatment of the cattle of the members of the society, the society may employ a veterinary assistant whose duty shall be defined by the Committee.

47. For the purpose of this department the Committee shall appoint a sub-committee to consist of nine members, namely, the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the veterinary assistant and six members who shall be elected by the Committee, two from each circle. The sub-committee shall be called the Insurance Sub-Committee. Five of its members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of its meetings shall be recorded in a minute book and signed by the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman.

48. The Insurance Sub-Committee shall make rules to be approved of by the Registrar for the conduct of the business of Cattle Insurance.

49. The Insurance Sub-Committee shall from time to time fix the premia to be paid for the insurance of cattle and shall specify the conditions under which policies may be issued.

50. Half of the profits made from the Insurance Department in any year shall be placed to the Reserve Fund; the other half may be used to allow to each policy-holder a bonus by way of reduction of premium or by cash deposits with the society to the credit of the policy-holder or in any other way which the sub-committee, subject to the approval of the Registrar, may decide.

51. If on the working of any year the Insurance Department shows any loss, the sub-committee shall raise the rate of premium payable by the policy-holder by such amount as shall, in the opinion of the sub-committee, avoid the possibility of a loss in the subsequent year.

52. **Farm Department.**—The society may open a Farm Department and for this purpose may borrow the services of or appoint an agricultural officer who shall be called the Farm Superintendent and the society may acquire and enclose lands for the purpose of a farm.

53. The society may vote money for the purchase and stocking of the farm and for the erection of suitable buildings and for the annual expenditure on the farm.

54. For the purpose of the Farm Department, the Committee shall appoint a sub-committee consisting of nine members including the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Farm Superintendent. The remaining six members of the sub-committee shall be elected by the Committee, two from each circle. This sub-committee shall be called the Farm Sub-Committee. Five members of this sub-committee shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the meetings of the sub-committee shall be recorded in minute book and signed by the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman.

55. Within the amount voted by the Committee for the annual expenditure on the farm, the Farm Sub-Committee may vote money for expenditure.

56. The sale proceeds of all the produce of the farm shall be the property of the society.

57. The Committee shall define the duties of the Farm Superintendent subject to such advice as may be given by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

58. The Farm Sub-Committee may make rules for the management of the farm.

59. The society may grant scholarships to the children of members to be trained on the Farm.

60. **Profits.**—The accounts of the society shall be closed annually on the 31st March, and audited by the auditor or auditors approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

61. The net profit after deducting the amount paid for the ganja and working expenses, the amount of such contributions towards the maintenance and housing of the preventive force as may be prescribed by Government and any other charges prescribed by Government shall be applied as follows:—

(*a*) A proportion to be fixed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, shall be placed to the Reserve Fund.

(*b*) Subject to the approval of the Registrar, a bonus at such a rate per maund as may be decided by the Committee of Management shall be paid to all growers who are members.

(*c*) Grants to Educational and Medical Institutions situate in the "Ganja Mahal" with the approval of the Registrar.

(*d*) Any additional sums which the Committee of Management may decide on shall be placed to the Reserve Fund or set aside for the creation of other funds subject to the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

62. The Society may also, if funds permit, pay a bonus to the employees or office bearers and subject to the provisions of section 34 of the Act may make contributions to charitable purposes.

63. **Reserve Fund.**—The Reserve Fund shall consist of—

(*a*) The portion of the profit annually placed to the fund in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

(*b*) Any sums allotted to it out of the profits or otherwise.

(*c*) Entrance fee after deduction of the preliminary expenses.

(*d*) The value of all shares forfeited to the society and lapsed dividends.

64. The reserve funds shall belong to the society and be indivisible amongst the members. It shall ordinarily be invested in Government securities, Post Office Savings Banks or any Co-operative Institutions approved of by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, or in any other manner laid down in section 32 of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912.

65. The reserve fund shall be available for any of the following purposes:—

(*a*) To cover any losses arising from unforeseen circumstances such drawings upon it being reimbursed to the fund from the next accruing profits.

(*b*) To meet any call upon the society which cannot otherwise be met, such payments reimbursed to the fund when fresh collections are made.

(*c*) To serve as security for any loans which the society has to contract.

66. In the case of dissolution of the society, the Reserve Fund shall be applied to such purposes as may be determined with the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, by the majority of the members. If a clear majority of the members cannot agree after reasonable attempts on the part of the Registrar to get them to agree as to how the reserve fund may be applied in the case of dissolution, the Registrar himself may decide how it is to be applied but the object to which he decides that it shall be applied, shall be some local public objects.

67. Every shareholder shall be supplied with a copy of the bye-laws.

68. **Dissolution.**—The society shall be wound up with the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, if three-fourths of the members present at the general meeting, specially summoned to consider the question, vote for it.

69. **Disputes.**—Any disputes which cannot be decided by the general meeting or by arbitration shall be referred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, whose decision shall be final in all cases.

70. **General.**—Any of these bye-laws may be altered or rescinded or new bye-laws may be made at the general meeting in accordance with the rules made by the Government in this behalf and such amendments shall come into force after it has been duly registered under the Act.

71. The society shall keep a copy of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 and of the rules made by the Government under the Act and a copy of these bye-laws open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable time at its registered office.

72. All matters not specially provided for shall be decided according to the terms of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 and the rules framed under section 43 of that Act.

The above are the bye-laws referred to in our application for registration.

B. SEN.

APPENDIX 6.

The Naogaon Co-operative Agricultural Association, Ltd.

Statement showing actual cost of cultivation of Ganja Crop in 10 kathas of land in the farm for 1938-39, Plot No. 27.

		Rs.	a.
1.	Price of nicifas	13	0
2.	Price of cowdung	6	10
3.	Price of oil cakes	9	0
4.	Cost of cultivation—374 labourers including all incidental charges from the very beginning to the end of the cultivation is	141	1
	Total ...	169	11

Yield received ganja 2 mds. 29 srs. 9 ch. at Rs. 70 per md.—Total Rs. 191-11-9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total receipt	191	11	9
Total expenditure	169	11	0
Net profit ...	22	0	9

Reward for round ganja Rs. 10-14-9. Bonus at Rs. 4 per md., i.e., Rs. 10-15-3 declared but not actually received as yet.

Submitted.
R. V. Ahmed—19-2-1942.
clerk.

APPENDIX 7.

গাঁজার চাষ করিবার প্রণালী।

(১) গাঁজার জমিতে চাষ—চৈত্র মাস—বিঘাপ্রতি ৩৲। প্রথম চৈত্র মাসের কোনও শুক্রবার দিন বা কোনও ভাল দিন দেখিয়া চাষ আরম্ভ করা হয়। ৪।৫ খানি চাষ দেওয়ার পর মাটি আল্‌গা হইলে ভরাকাটা আরম্ভ করা হয়।

(২) ভরাকাটা—চৈত্র মাস মধ্যে—বিঘাপ্রতি ১০৲। স্থানান্তর হইতে বালুশূন্য দেখিয়া ভাল মাটি যাহাতে জোর আছে এমন মাটি বাছাই করিয়া যতদূরেই হউক না কেন ঐ মাটি আনিয়া ভরা দেওয়া হয়।

(৩) চালীচোটান বা মুড়ী কাটা বলে—চৈত্র মাস মধ্যে—বিঘাপ্রতি ২৲। গাঁজা ভিটার পাকারের মাঝখান পর্য্যন্ত কোদাল দ্বারা আধ হাত পরিমাণ গভীর করিয়া মাটি তুলিয়া ভিটার উপরে তুলিতে হয়।

(৪) পাকার বান্ধা বা মুড়ী বান্ধা কার্য্য—চৈত্র ও বৈশাখ মাস—৪৲। জোলা বা ড্রেন হইতে মাটি কাটিয়া পাগার বান্ধা হয়। ইহাও আবশ্যক বোধে দূর হইতে ভারায় করিয়া বহন করিয়া পাগার বান্ধা হয়।

(৫) পাঁউষ ঢলায় করা বা পাঁউষ দেওয়া বলে—১ম বার চৈত্র মাস মধ্যে—মূল্যসহ বিঘাপ্রতি ১০৲। (গরুর গোবর উত্তম সার।) নিজের বাড়ীর সার গাড়ী দ্বারা বা স্থান বিশেষে ভারের দ্বারা টুকরিতে করিয়া গাঁজার ভিটাতে ঢলার হয়। ১০ সের করিয়া ৪টি—১ বিঘাতে ২০টি ঠিকি দিতে হয়, প্রত্যেক ঠিকিতে ৩।৪ গাড়ী হইবে।

(৬) পর পর চাষ দেওয়া—১ম চৈত্র মাসে আরম্ভ করার সময় ৮।১০ খানা চাষ পর এই পর পর চাষ আরম্ভ—ইহা প্রতি মাসের প্রত্যেক সপ্তাহে অন্ততঃ ২।১ দিন, ভাদ্র শেষ তক—১৩৲। এই পর পর চাষ প্রত্যেক মাসের প্রত্যেক সপ্তাহে জমির অবস্থা বিশেষে ঘাস, আগাছা জন্মার অবস্থা অনুসারে চাষ দেওয়া হয়। মোটের উপর ঘাস বা আগাছা জন্মিতে দেওয়া হইবে না।

(৭) ভাঙ্গন মুক্তান—৩৲। বৈশাখ-জৈষ্ঠ্য মাসে বৃষ্টির জলের সঙ্গে অত্যন্ত আলগা মাটি নীচে গর্ত্ত হইয়া জলের সহিত মাটি বাহির হইয়া যায়। এইরূপ ভাঙ্গন প্রত্যেক জমিতেই ৪।৫ হইতে আরম্ভ করিয়া দাগ বড় হইলে ২০।২৫টি পর্য্যন্ত ভাঙ্গন দেখা যায়।

(৮) উঁচু নীচু সমান—২৲। বৃষ্টির সময় আলগা মাটি কোন স্থানে নীচে বসিয়া গিয়া ভাঙ্গন হয়। কোন কোন সময় সার মাটি ভাসিয়া গিয়া মাটি নীচা হয়। ঐ স্থানে মাটি দিয়া সমান না করিলে জল নীচে বসিয়া ভাঙ্গন হইয়া খরচ বৃদ্ধি করে।

(৯) পুনঃ পাঁউষ দেওয়া—ভাদ্র মাসের শেষ তক মূল্যসহ চলায়—১২৲। ইহা সচরাচর জ্যৈষ্ঠ হইতে শ্রাবণ মাস মধ্যে দেওয়া হয়। স্থান বিশেষে আগে ও পরে হইয়া থাকে। জমিতে যাওয়ার রাস্তার গাড়ী যাওয়ার সুযোগ ও মাটিতে কাঠ পাঁউষ মিশ্রিত হইয়া কি ফল হইয়াছে তাহা দৃষ্টে ইহার পরিমাণ কৃষকের অবস্থার উপর নির্ভর করে।

(১০) পুলের জমি প্রস্তুত—২৲। পুলের জমির পরিমাণ বিঘাপ্রতি অন্ততঃ ।০ কাঠা জমিতে মাঝারী হিসাবে ভরা কাটিয়া গাঁজার জমির ন্যায় চাষ দেওয়া হয়।

(১১) পুল কেনা—১৲। এই কার্য্য বর্ষার অবস্থা অনুসারে শ্রাবণ মাসের শেষ ও ভাদ্র মাসের প্রথম দিক পুল ফেলা হইয়া থাকে। পুল ৩।৪ বার ফেলিতে হয়। ইহার মধ্যে কোন বারের চারা লাগাইয়া গাঁজা ভাল হয়। তাহা বর্ষার অবস্থা দেখা দরকার।

(১২) পুল পাহারা—৩৲। অর্থাৎ পাখী তাড়ান অন্ততঃ ১ বার পুল কিনিয়া ৮ দিন পাখী তাড়ান দরকার হইয়া পড়ে। ২য় বার কিনান তাহাতেও ৮ দিন পাখী তাড়ান দরকার, নচেৎ পাখীরা গাছ কাণা না হওয়া তক গাছ চুষিয়া ফেলে। একারণ পাখী তাড়ান দরকার। যতবার পুল ফেলা হয় ততবার এই অবস্থা।

(১৩) গাঁজা লাগান—৮৲। এই কার্য্য ভাদ্র মাসের শেষ সপ্তাহ হইতে আশ্বিন মাসের ১ম সপ্তাহ এই এক পক্ষ সময় মধ্যে গাঁজা আবাদ করিতে হয়। ইহার অগ্র পশ্চাৎ অনুসারে গাঁজার ফলন বৎসর হিসাবে হইয়া থাকে। এই কার্য্য করিতে অন্ততঃ ৩।৪ খানা চাষ দিতে হয়। এই গাঁজা রোপণ করার দিনে কৃষক বিশেষে ও অবস্থা অনুপাতে খরচ হয়। চাকরদের ভালরূপে আহারের বন্দোবস্ত প্রত্যেক কৃষককেই করিতে হয়। কৃষকের অবস্থা অনুসারে খরচ করিতে হয়। পাইটগণ অসন্তুষ্ট হইলে কাজ ভাল করে না। চারা বেশী মারা যায় পরগোছ দিতে খরচ বেশী হইতে দেখা যায়। ৫ দফা ও ৯ দফাতে পাঁউষ ছিটাইয়া দিতে খরচ হয়।

(১৪) পরগোচা ২৲। গাঁজা লাগানের পর ৩।৪ দিন মধ্যে রৌদ্রে গাঁজার চারা যে সমস্ত লাগান হয় তন্মধ্যে ১৩ দফার কারণ অনুসারে চারা বেশী কমি মারা যায়। তাহা পুনঃ লাগাইতে খরচ হইয়া থাকে। ইহা ভালভাবে না লাগাতে পারলে জমিতে গাছের সংখ্যা কম বেশী হইয়া থাকে।

(১৫) চাঁচ বান্ধা—৮৲। খৈল—৫৲। গাঁজা লাগান পর বৃষ্টি হইলে মাটি জমিয়া গিয়া ঘাস ও অন্যান্য গাছ জন্মে। তাহা মারিয়া দেওয়া ও গাঁজা গাছের গোড়ার মাটি সরস করিয়া দেওয়া উদ্দেশ্যে এই কার্য্য করা হয়। ইহার সঙ্গে ৩।৪টি কার্য্য আনুষঙ্গিক করিতে হয়। (ক) কোদাল দ্বারা মাটি চাঁচিয়া গাছের গোড়ায় মাটি দাউলী দ্বারা আস্তে আস্তে আলগা করিয়া ঐ মাটি রৌদ্রে শুষ্ক হইলে তাহার উপর নানার মাটি কোদাল দ্বারা চাঁচিয়া ঢালিয়া দিয়া হাত দ্বারা মাটি গুঁড়া করিয়া সমান করিয়া দিতে হয়। ঐ সঙ্গে জল নিকাশের জন্য নালা দিতে হয়।

(১৬) গাঁজা ঝোড়া বা বিষপাতা ভাঙ্গা বান—২৲। অতি সাবধানে গাঁজার চারাগুলি বাম হাতে ধরিয়া ডান হাতে ২টা নখ দিয়া অতি সহজে প্রত্যেক গাছের ২।৪টি পাতা ভাঙ্গিতে হয়। ইহা না করিলে গাছগুলি বড় হয় না। ইহাতে বিঘাপ্রতি ৮টা পাইটের কম লাগে না।

(১৭) গাঁজা নিড়ান—২৲। (১৭ক) পোদ্দার দ্বারা ৪ বার কার্ত্তিক মাস হইতে পৌষ তক গাঁজা বাছিতে হয়। গাঁজা চাঁচ বান্ধা দেওয়ার পর বৃষ্টি হইয়া মাটি জমিয়া গেলে ঘাস ও অন্যান্য আগাছা জন্মে। তাহা মারার জন্য গাঁজার জমি নিড়ান দরকার হয়। ইহাতে ঘাস কম বেশী গাতিকে ৬।৮ পাইট খরচ হয়।

(১৮) লাঙ্গল বান্ধা—৮৲। ১৮(ক) খৈল কুটা—১৩৲। ১৮(খ) গোবর গুঁড়া করা—৫৲। ১৮(গ) চুবি নাবান—৮৲। ১৮(ঘ) গাঁজা ঝোড়া—৫৲। গাঁজার জমিতে গাছগুলির গোড়ায় ৮ আঙ্গুল পরিমাণ জমি ছাড়িয়া চাষ দেতে হয়। এই চাষ মাটি বিশেষে ৩।৪ খানা চাষ আবশ্যক হইয়া থাকে। চাষ বাদে গাছের গোড়ার জমি দাউলী দ্বারা অতি সহজভাবে গাছের শিকড় বাহির করিয়া তাহাতে খৈলের গুঁড়া ও পাউষের অতি সূক্ষ্ম গুঁড়া পৃথক পৃথকভাবে ছড়াইয়া দিয়া কোদাল দ্বারা মাটি তুলিয়া দিতে হয়; তৎপর ঐ মাটি (হাতা পাটপিটনা) অতিশয় চিক্কণ করিয়া খুব আঁটিয়া মাটি ভাঙ্গিতে হয়। মাটি সরস থাকিলে গাঁজা লাল হয়, গাছ বড় হইতে পারে না। এই হিসাবে স্থলী বান্ধা হয়।

(১৯) গাঁজা পিটা—৩৲। লাঙ্গল বান্ধা মাটি আঁটিয়া যায় জন্য সপ্তাহকাল পরে হাতার দাউল দ্বারা মাটি আলগা করিয়া হাঁতার দ্বারা পিটিয়া মাটি আঁটিয়া দেওয়া হয়। ইহাতে মাটিতে রস জন্মে এবং গাঁজা গাছের ডাল ঘন হয়।

(২০) গাঁজা সেচন জন্য গোছা সহিত বাঁশের মধ্য ও বনট দড়ির মূল্য সহ ১০৲। বাঁশ দ্বারা জলের নিকট পানী তোলার জন্য যে বাঁশ ও দড়ীতে গোছা পাইড় প্রস্তুত করাইয়া গাঁজা সেচা হয় ইহা দুই একর ডাব দ্বারা ও জাঁত দ্বারা পানী তোলা হয়। ইহাতে ডাবের গোছায় ২০।২৫টি বাঁশ লাগে। জাঁতের গোছাতে ৪।৫টি বাঁশ লাগে। নীচা হইতে জল তোলা ডাব দ্বারা ৮।১০ হাত নীচা হইতে জল তোলা যায়। জাঁত দ্বারা ৩।৪ হাত নীচা হইতে জল তোলা যায়। এইরূপ দূরত্ব অনুসারে ৩।৪টি বাড় দিতে হয়। এই সার অত্যন্ত বেশী প্রয়োজন। ইহা করিতে না পারার জন্য ফসল কম বেশী হয়।

(২১) গাঁজা সেচন আবশ্যকমত ও জমির অবস্থা দৃষ্টে ৩।৪ বার এই সেচন কার্য্য করা দরকার হইয়া থাকে। ইহা অগ্রহায়ণ মাস হইতে মাঘ মাস পর্য্যন্ত সেচন করিতে হয়—২৫৲। গাঁজার ক্ষেত যখন মাটিতে রস শূন্য হয় তখন এই কার্য্য করা আবশ্যক হয়। ইহাতে পানী দেওয়ার জন্য গোছা পাইড়ের গাড়র অনুপাতে মানুষ বেশী কম লাগিয়া থাকে। ৩।৪টি ডাবের গোছা হইলে ১৮।২০ জন লোক আবশ্যক হয়। জাঁত হইলে মানুষ কম লাগে। কিন্তু মাটী বেশী খুড়িয়া এই কার্য্য করিতে হয় যার তারতম্য সামান্যই হইয়া থাকে।

(২২) গাঁজা চালা—৫৲। সেচন কার্য্য শেষ হইলে জমি কাদা হয়। ঐ কাদা শুকাইলে মাটি জমাট বাঁধিয়া শক্ত হইয়া থাকে। ঐ শক্ত মাটিকে নরম করার জন্য দাউলী দিয়া চালিয়া মাটি আলগা করতঃ হাতের দ্বারা মাটি গুঁড়া করিয়া গাছের গোড়ায় সমানভাবে মিলিত করিয়া দিতে হয় যাহাতে মাটিতে রস ধরিতে পারে। ইহাতে প্রতি বিঘায় ৫৲ টাকা খরচ হয়।

(২৩) [১৭(ক) এইখানে দেখান হইল।] গাঁজা পোদ্দার দ্বারা ৪ বার বাছা হয়—৫৲। গাঁজা বাছাই করা, মাদী মারিয়া মদ্দা গাছ রাখা হয়। সকল কৃষক এই কার্য্য জানে না। পোদ্দার দ্বারা এই কার্য্য করাইতে এক বিঘায় ৩।৪৲ টাকা খরচ হয়। ইহা চুক্তি দিতে হয়।

(২৪) ফুল ধরা দেখা—২০৲। অগ্রহায়ণ মাস হইতে আরম্ভ করিয়া মাঘ মাস তক ফুল দেখা দরকার হইয়া থাকে। এই কার্য্য সপ্তাহে ২ দিন দেখিতে হয় অর্থাৎ ৩ দিন পর পর দেখার নিরেখ; এই কার্য্যের শৈথিল্য করিলে গাঁজাতে বিচি হয়; যে পরিমাণ বিচি হয় তাহার (ডবল) দ্বিগুণ গাঁজা কম হয়।

(২৫) গাঁজা পুনঃ বান্ধা [১৮(ক), ১৮(ঘ) এই সঙ্গে দরকার]। খৈলের মূল্যসহ ১৩৲। পৌষ মাসের শেষ ও মাঘ মাসের প্রথম এই কার্য্য দরকার। কোদাল দ্বারা স্থলির মাটি চাঁচিয়া শিকড় বাহির করা হয়। দুই পিটে খৈলের গুঁড়া ছিটাইয়া দিয়া মাটি তুলিয়া দিয়া পুনরায় স্থলি বান্ধা হয়। আবশ্যকবোধে ২।১টা ডাল ভাঙ্গিয়া ঝোড়া হইয়া থাকে। ইহাতে খৈল বিঘাপ্রতি ৩।৪ মণ দিতে হয়। ইহাতে গাঁজার কমি বেশী হয়।

(২৬) গাঁজার ভিটাতে টং প্রস্তুত করা, পাহারা দেওয়া—১৫৲। গাঁজার ভিটাতে টং করিয়া পাহারা দিতে হয়। ইহা অগ্রহায়ণ মাসের মাঝখান হইতে গাঁজা কাটা পর্য্যন্ত পাহারা; প্রত্যেক টংএ ২ জন লোক থাকিতে হয়। ইহাদের মজুরা রাত্রির জন্য অতিরিক্ত লাগে।

(২৭) আলো—৩ মাসে ২টি আলো; ১॥০ মণ কেরোসিন—১৫৲ টাকা। প্রত্যেক গাঁজার আবাদী জমিতে সাদা কেরোসিন তৈল দ্বারা হারিকেন জ্বালাইয়া আলো দিতে হয়। ইহা অগ্রহায়ণ মাস হইতে গাঁজা কাটা শেষ না হওয়া পর্য্যন্ত আলো দিতে হয়। এই আলোর বন্দোবস্ত ভিটাতে ও চাতরে ২ জায়গায় দিতে হয়। জমির দাগ বড় হইলে অবস্থা বিশেষে ৩।৪টা হারিকেন লাগে।

(২৮) চাতর প্রতি ৫৲ টাকা। নির্দ্দিষ্ট জায়গায় বিঘাপ্রতি ১০।১৫ হাত পরিমাণ বেড়া দিয়া ঘেরাও করিয়া তার মধ্যে নিজ নিজ বাস করার জন্য ঘর ছাপড়া প্রস্তুত করিতে হয়।

(২৯) গাঁজা কাটা ও বাড়া—২০৲ টাকা। গাঁজা কাটিয়া গোল ও চেপ্টা দুই প্রকার গাঁজা প্রস্তুত করা যায়। গোল গাঁজার খরচ বেশী লাগে, মণপ্রতি ১০৲ টাকা, কারণ বেশী লোকে অল্প গাঁজা প্রস্তুত করে। বিঘাপ্রতি ৬০।৭০ ভার গাঁজা হইয়া থাকে। প্রত্যেক ভার চেপ্টা ১ পাইটে মাড়ে। গোল হইলে প্রত্যেক ভার ২ পাইট লাগে।

(৩০) গাঁজা পাতি ঝাড়া—৮৲ টাকা। গাঁজার গাছ হাতে ধরিয়া বাঁশের কলম দ্বারা পাতা ও বিচি ফেলিতে হয়।

(৩১) ফোকলা গাঁজা বাছা—১৲ টাকা। গাঁজা মাচায় করার পর যে সমস্ত গাঁজা ভাল জমে না তাহা বাদ দিতে হয়। ইহাতেও পাইট খরচ যথেষ্ট হইয়া থাকে।

(৩২) গাঁজা চালা, বাছা। পাতা ঝাড়ার পর চাতর অফিসারকে দেখাইয়া তাহার আদেশ লইয়া গাঁজা ভাঙ্গা আরম্ভ করা হয়। প্রতি মণ গাঁজা ভাঙ্গিতে ৮ পাইট লাগে (৩ মণ গড়)—১০৲ টাকা।

(৩৩) বাছাই করা ও চালা। বিচি, পাতি, কাঠ ও ভুষি ছাড়াইয়া রাখিতে হয়। ইহাতে প্রতি মণ ৪ পাইট—৩৲ টাকা।

(৩৪) গাঁজা ওজন করা। তিনজন লোক লাগিয়া থাকে। দুইজন বস্তা ধরা ও একজন পাথর চাপান, অন্যান্য, শিলমোহর, চাতর হইতে আবকারীতে পেঁছান ঐ লোক দ্বারা হইয়া থাকে—২৲ টাকা।

(৩৫) রং দ্বারা বস্তায় নাম লিখা, গালা দ্বারা শিল করা ও শিলাই করা। ইহা লোকের দ্বারা করিতে হয়।

(৩৬) চাতর হইতে গাঁজা গোলাজাত করার পর ছাড় চাতর অফিসার মহাশয়কে ফেরৎ দেবার পর কৃষক আপাততঃ মুক্তিলাভ করে।

(৩৭) পাম আনার জন্য আফিসে যাইতে হয়।

(৩৮) আগামী বৎসরের জন্য দরখাস্তের ফরম সংগ্রহ করার জন্য আফিসে যাইতে হয়।

(৩৯) দরখাস্ত দেওয়ার জন্য আফিসে যাইতে হয়।

(৪০) পাট্টা গ্রহণ করার জন্য আফিসে যাইতে হয়—১৲।

APPENDIX 8.

Analysis of work of Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

1	2	3	4			5	6				
			Number of growers.				Production in maunds—				
Year.	Total No. of members.	Total area under ganja cultivation.	Members.	Non-members.	Total.	Average area under cultivation per grower.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Refuse.	Total.
		Md. sr. ch.				Cottahs.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.
1917-18	2,680	Figures not available		..	..	..	4,545 23 2	3,450 36 10	163 4 9	..	8,149 24 5
1918-19	2,853						3,417 39 12	3,345 5 3	220 39 13	5 34 0	6,987 38 12
1919-20	2,932	1,972 14 1	Figures not available.				2,280 16 1	2,099 34 8	205 30 9	2 5 15	4,588 8 2
1920-21	2,975	2,700 0 14	..	.. 44	Figures not available.		5,845 7 9	790 33 7	29 8 11	34 14 0	6,845 9 11
1921-22	3,196	2,800 13 4	5,216	679	5,895	19·5	8,897 29 8	1,108 5 13	74 36 8	19 24 7	10,100 16 4
1922-23		2,971 34 10									
1923-24	3,611	2,920 11 5	3,452	232	3,684	15·8	5,326 21 15	3,106 8 4	182 38 8	25 23 8	8,641 12 6
1924-25	3,681	2,002 13 11	3,188	122	3,310	12·1	6,100 27 6	668 14 11	16 39 7	3 25 8	6,689 27 0
1925-26	3,692	1,755 17 13	3,001	82	3,083	11·3	4,345 23 13	253 7 2	8 23 10	1 18 0	4,598 32 9
1926-27	3,737	1,812 11 2	2,996	63	3,059	11·8	5,020 28 1	225 30 0	9 19 6	0 17 7	5,256 15 0
1927-28	3,772	1,798 6 4	2,965	51	3,016	11·9	5,665 39 0	380 23 10	21 19 11	4 17 4	6,072 19 9
1928-29	3,905	1,922 3 5	3,014	153	3,257	11·8	5,139 26 12	329 9 14	42 26 0	14 19 0	5,526 1 10
1929-30	3,925	1,855 12 2	2,983	14	2,997	12·3	2,845 38 10	1,500 37 10	64 17 13	3 0 3	4,414 14 4
1930-31	3,955	1,749 4 8	2,752	123	2,875	12·1	1,263 28 0	2,063 10 3	103 21 0	0 20 15	3,431 0 2
1931-32	3,844	1,669 0 13	3,686	128	2,812	11·8	2,443 10 11	888 12 6	38 20 13	1 37 9	3,372 0 7
1932-33	3,835	1,282 0 0	2,527	118	2,645	9·6	2,035 9 10	926 5 12	19 30 0	2 39 14	2,984 5 4
1933-34	3,722	1,031 0 0	2,279	99	2,378	8·7	1,700 15 10	589 13 13	596 6 6	4 17 15	2,890 13 12
1934-35	3,614	870 0 0	1,882	52	1,934	9·0	1,866 28 2	1,112 2 6	14 5 6	..	2,992 35 14
1935-36	3,588	715 18 0	1,709	67	1,776	8·0	1,684 5 9	1,305 7 5	16 19 12	0 22 10	3,006 15 12
1936-37	3,537	531 3 1	1,492	53	1,545	6·8	581 29 7	1,130 17 7	35 37 0	..	1,748 3 14
1937-38	3,562	894 0 0	2,167	270	2,437	7·3	1,698 6 10	845 21 0	38 35 15	3 14 10	2,585 38 3
1938-39	3,597	832 16 15	1,981	215	2,196	7·5	1,797 21 3	648 3 2	14 13 5	4 29 5	2,469 6 3
1939-40	3,609	776 18 1	1,695	139	1,834	8·4	1,850 4 8	584 14 5	17 11 13	9 0 10	2,460 31 4
1940-41	3,603	800 0 0	695	450	1,145	13·9	1,241 31 8	351 13 4	57 20 7	..	1,650 25 9
1941-42	3,893	713 0 0	1,497	191	1,688	..	..	..	..	..	..

Analysis of work of Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.—*Contd.*

Year.	7	8			9	10	11	
	Average yield per bigha.	Ganja sold.			Surplus to be destroyed later on or to meet deficit in any year.	Deficit.	Ganja actually destroyed.	
		Bengal.	Outside Bengal.	Total.			Quantity.	Price.
	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch	Md. sr. ch.	Rs.
1917-18 ..	Figures not available.	976 0 0	2,850 0 0	3,826 0 0	4,360 1 1½	..	..	..
1918-19 ..		2,144 17 8	3,104 33 10	5,249 11 7	1,738 27 4½	..	..	..
1919-20 ..		2,035 30 6	3,421 9 0	5,456 39 6	..	868 31 4	..	..
1920-21 ..		1,964 30 0	3,226 6 15	5,190 36 15	1,654 12 11½	..	..	..
1921-22 ..							Figures not available.	
1922-23 ..	..	2,595 13 2	4,578 31 0	7,174 4 2	2,926 12 2	..	..	..
1923-24 ..	2 38 6	1,814 29 4	2,050 5 0	3,864 34 0	4,776 18 2	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	3 13 10	1,714 36 1	2,402 30 0	4,117 26 1	2,572 0 15	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	2 24 12	1,981 3 9	2,565 25 0	4,546 28 9	52 4 0	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	2 36 0	1,778 31 15	2,695 30 0	4,474 21 15	781 33 1	..	..	..
1927-28 ..	3 15 0	1,729 12 8	2,791 5 0	4,530 17 8	1,542 2 1	..	..	..
1928-29 ..	2 35 0	1,638 14 0	2,309 0 0	3,947 14 0	1,578 27 10	..	1,967 19 9	1,37,690
1929-30 ..	2 15 0	1,625 30 0	2,525 20 0	4,151 10 0	263 10 4	..	690 33 14	48,300
1930-31 ..	1 38 8	1,223 26 0	1,242 20 0	2,466 6 0	964 34 2	..	1,790 1 5	1,25,300
1931-32 ..	2 13 0	1,070 3 0	875 25 0	1,945 30 0	1,426 10 7	..	1,503 39 5	1,03,500
1932-33 ..	2 13 2	995 38 0	719 30 0	1,715 28 0	1,268 17 4	..	1,824 6 0	1,27,680
1933-34 ..	2 30 0	926 16 14	762 10 0	1,688 26 14	1,201 26 14	..	1,652 1 1	1,15,640
1934-35 ..	3 17 0	867 26 7	693 5 0	1,560 31 7	1,432 4 7	..	1,400 31 4	98,000
1935-36 ..	4 6 0	853 34 8	618 20 0	1,472 14 8	1,534 1 4	..	985 9 4	59,114
1936-37 ..	3 12 0	858 36 6	707 5 0	1,566 1 6	182 2 8	..	830 23 14	33,224
1937-38 ..	2 36 0	887 25 1	795 15 0	1,683 0 1	902 31 2	..	1,118 11 12	89,463
1938-39 ..	2 38 0	911 8 14	541 25 0	1,452 33 14	1,016 12 6	..	467 7 1	18,687
1939-40 ..	3 6 0	939 1 5	800 15 0	1,739 16 5	721 14 15	..	537 0 5	26,850
1940-41 ..	2 2 8	955 32 0	556 4 0	1,511 36 0	396 0 0	..	370 0 0	18,500

Analysis of work of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.—*Contd.*

Year.	12 Wholesale price per maund in Bengal.	13 Wholesale price per maund for other provinces.	14 Total Revenue from sale of Ganja.	15 Revenue from other sources.	16 Total Revenue including other sources.	17 Total amount paid to growers. Advance price.	Deferred price.	Bonus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1917-18	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....
1918-19	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....
1919-20	140	155	7,65,113 1 0	11,528 10 9	7,76,641 11 9	3,04,099 10 9	..	1,37,550 7 6
1920-21	135	155	8,06,115 0 6	11,266 11 2	8,17,381 11 8	5,40,872 2 6	....	1,38,000 0 0
1921-22	200 up to 31-3-1922.	150 31-3-1922.	15,43,036 9 6	21,457 10 7	15,64,494 4 1	6,30,729 5 6	2,63,495 8 9	21,320 0 0
1921-23	260 up to 31-3-1923	245 31-3-1923.						
1922-23	U. P.	150						
1923-24	260	245	9,63,897 6 9	39,807 11 7	10,03,705 2 4	6,14,828 14 3	1,40,928 2 3	....
1924-25	260	245	10,77,453 5 3	21,313 15 0	10,98,767 4 3	6,48,492 2 6	1,25,875 9 0	34,400 0 0
1925-26	220	205	9,70,855 4 0	31,477 15 10	10,02,333 3 10	5,63,202 13 0	66,301 11 0	1,47,180 0 0
1926-27	220	205	9,38,667 15 0	34,295 15 2	9,72,963 14 2	5,50,049 4 3	45,506 9 9	1,41,600 0 0
1927-28	200	185	3,79,451 0 3	31,689 12 10	9,01,140 13 1	5,23,187 5 3	36,599 8 9	83,584 7 6
1928-29	200	185	7,60,089 8 0	35,328 7 1	7,95,417 15 1	5,40,668 10 0	....	60,283 15 9
1929-30	200	185	7,03,320 0 9	32,473 8 6	8,25,793 9 3	5,92,488 0 1	54,379 7 0	81,702 14 9
1930-31	200	185	4,71,502 7 6	25,830 2 9	4,97,332 10 3	4,48,030 7 0	....	....
1931-32	240	225	4,76,025 15 6	22,570 2 9	4,98,596 2 3	4,07,417 4 3	....	....
1932-33	280	265	4,64,163 13 6	22,334 7 9	4,86,498 5 3	2,60,795 5 0	16,641 1 3	33,340 10 0
1933-34	270	255	4,49,006 10 3	24,700 10 9	4,73,707 5 0	2,33,246 14 6	14,701 14 9	53,218 15 6
1934-35	250	235	3,86,209 15 0	27,345 8 3	4,13,555 7 3	2,01,193 11 9	5,682 1 0	51,226 0 0
1935-36	250	235	3,65,669 3 6	24,339 0 3	3,90,008 3 9	1,99,575 3 0	....	29,700 0 0
1936-37	190	175	2,74,464 4 6	17,646 4 8	2,92,110 9 0	1,08,856 14 0	....	59,300 0 0
1937-38	175	160	2,93,043 8 9	19,096 2 6	3,12,139 11 3	1,54,657 8 0	17,256 14 3	....
1938-39	175	160	2,47,235 6 9	17,138 7 6	2,64,373 14 3	1,72,379 8 9	....	....
1939-40	180	160	2,85,797 14 9	17,289 1 9	3,03,087 0 6	1,57,141 1 9	....	9,550 0 0 Not yet paid.
1940-41	180	160	2,59,511 1 0	14,378 0 3	2,73,889 1 3	1,64,844 0 0	....	....

Analysis of work of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.—*Contd.*

Year.	17—*contd.* Reward.	17—*contd.* Total.	18 Average price per maund of of ganja paid to growers.	19 Its percentage to the total revenue.	20 Salary—Head office and Mofussil.	20(*a*) Travelling allowance.	20(*b*) Total.	20(*c*) Its percentage to the total revenue.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1917-18 ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918-19 ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1919-20 ..	*6,242 12 6	4,47,892 14 9	64 0 0	57·6	27,135 6 3	1,310 4 9	28,445 11 9	3·6
1920-21 ..	16,045 6 9	6,94,917 8 3	151 0 0	85·0	26,163 12 0	1,624 2 9	27,787 14 9	3·3
1921-22 ..	} 16,632 5 0	9,32,177 3 3	136 0 0	59·5	45,785 9 0	3,045 14 9	48,831 7 9	3·1
1922-23 ..								
1923-24 ..	5,268 11 9	7,61,025 12 3	75 0 0	75·8	33,527 5 9	2,112 7 3	35,639 13 0	3·5
1924-25 ..	7,670 12 6	8,16,438 8 0	94 0 0	74·4	32,709 5 0	1,779 3 6	34,488 8 6	3·1
1925-26 ..	6,726 0 0	7,83,410 8 0	117 0 0	78·1	33,241 4 3	2,368 0 0	35,609 4 3	3·5
1926-27 ..	4,564 15 6	7,41,720 13 6	161 0 0	76·3	25,155 15 6	2,126 14 0	37,282 13 6	3·8
1927-28 ..	17,006 14 3	6,60,378 3 9	125 0 0	73·2	36,713 9 0	2,165 2 0	38,878 11 0	4·3
1928-29 ..	23,502 11 9	6,24,455 5 6	103 0 0	78·6	37,115 13 8	2,784 4 9	39,900 2 5	5·0
1929-30 ..	14,939 1 3	6,43,509 7 1	110 0 0	77·7	37,692 2 0	2,010 15 3	39,703 1 3	4·8
1930-31 ..	9,659 6 6	4,57,689 13 6	103 0 0	91·8	39,110 7 11	2,491 12 0	41,602 3 11	8·3
1931-32 ..	7,458 14 0	3,14,876 2 0	91 0 0	63·1	37,166 15 0	1,106 0 3	38,272 15 3	5·6
1932-33 ..	6,854 0 0	3,17,631 0 3	94 0 0	65·2	35,318 2 9	946 15 0	36,265 1 9	7·4
1933-34 ..	9,984 3 0	3,11,151 15 9	104 0 0	65·6	34,693 8 9	1,512 4 6	36,205 13 3	7·6
1934-35 ..	10,430 12 9	2,68,541 9 6	93 0 0	64·9	33,618 13 9	1,130 6 0	34,749 3 9	8·4
1935-36 ..	12,321 0 0	2,41,596 3 0	79 0 0	61·9	34,579 15 0	736 9 6	35,316 8 6	9·0
1936-37 ..	8,008 5 9	1,76,165 3 9	58 0 0	60·3	27,456 2 0	779 2 0	28,335 4 0	9·7
1937-38 ..	4,247 6 9	1,76,158 13 0	101 0 0	65·4	26,820 7 6	338 10 6	27,149 2 0	8·7
1938-39 ..	8,218 1 3	1,80,597 10 0	70 0 0	68·3	27,028 3 6	1,270 13 9	28,299 1 3	10·6
1939-40 ..	6,298 2 0	1,72,989 3 9	72 0 0	57·0	27,559 15 3	1,090 2 3	28,650 12 6	9·4
1940-41 ..	7,570 14 0	1,72,414 14 0	70 0 0	62·9	28,612 10 0	885 2 6	29,497 12 6	10·7

*Reward for early storage.

Analysis of work of Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.—*Contd.*

Year.	21 Chatar fencing.	21(*a*) Percentage to total revenue.	22 Other charges *minus* Excise charge and Reward for round Ganja.	22(*a*) Percentage to total revenue.	23 Grand Total of sub-heads of columns 20 to 22(*a*).
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1917-18	....	..	....	..	....
1918-19	....	..	....	..	....
1919-20	8,056 2 0	1·1	56,198 4 7	7·2	92,700 1 7
1920-21	14,089 4 3	1·7	50,300 2 3	6·1	92,177 5 3
1921-22	39,991 7 3	2·5	1,02,577 2 5	6.5	1,91,400 1 5
1922-23					
1923-24	17,952 4 0	1·7	66,766 6 11	6·6	1,20,358 7 11
1924-25	15,837 5 0	1·4	67,762 0 5	7·1	1,18,087 13 11
1925-26	15,528 6 3	1·5	73,717 14 6	7·3	1,24,855 9 0
1926-27	19,281 8 0	1·9	74,380 13 6	7·6	1,30,945 3 0
1927-28	19,596 13 3	2·1	75,195 0 0	8·3	1,33,670 8 3
1928-29	23,946 2 9	3·0	80,970 1 0	10·1	1,44,816 6 2
1929-30	23,210 1 6	2·8	79,410 14 6	9·4	1,32,324 1 3
1930-31	17,125 4 9	3·4	65,751 5 0	13·2	1,24,478 13 8
1931-32	11,724 5 6	2·3	56,791 6 0	11·3	1,06,788 10 9
1932-33	11,122 4 3	2·2	52,131 5 0	10·7	99,518 11 0
1933-34	13,033 8 3	2·7	50,589 9 11	10·6	99,828 15 5
1934-35	4,675 8 9	1·1	34,851 0 6	8·4	74,275 13 0
1935-36	14,315 5 3	3·6	45,645 9 3	11·7	95,277 7 0
1936-37	13,366 12 0	4·5	32,741 8 1	11·2	74,343 8 1
1937-38	18,198 4 6	5·8	*	*	*
1938-39	17,312 3 6	6·5	36,007 8 1	13·2	81,618 12 10
1939-40	15,818 15 6	5·0	37,063 5 4	12·3	81,532 6 4
1940-41	13,095 5 9	4·7	40,777 1 4	14·8	83,370 3 7

*Figures could not be ascertained.

Analysis of work of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.—*Concld.*

Year.	24 Excise Charge.	25 Its percentage to the total revenue.	26 Reserve fund—Special fund.	27 Other funds.	28 Percentage to the total revenue.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1917-18	2,280 13 6	..	....	....	....
1918-19	....	..	....	....	....
1919-20	6,890 0 0	·88	25,000	37,580 15 8	4·38
1920-21	16,193 4 0	1·98	25,000	55,624 5 9	6·80
1921-22 .. .. }	43,674 10 4	2·79	10,638	43,004 2 7	2·74
1922-23 .. .. }					
1923-24	45,346 6 9	4·50	10,000	52,540 11 3	5·23
1924-25	35,177 10 6	3·20	22,000 40,000 (S.R.)	37,561 8 7	3·41
1925-26	28,122 11 0	2·78	30,000 20,000 (S.R.)	44,164 0 0	4·40
1926-27	27,591 9 0	2·83	25,000 15,000 (S.R.)	42,917 3 10	4·41
1927-28	28,542 14 9	3·16	25,000	42,764 10 4	4·74
1928-29	29,901 4 6	3·75	10,000	16,745 9 5	2·10
1929-30	36,829 3 0	4·45	10,000	29,967 2 2	3·62
1930-31	23,394 5 9	4·70	....	....	..
1931-32	29,025 12 6	5·80	....	....	..
1932-33	25,075 3 9	5·15	5,000	47,210 13 9	9·70
1933-34	19,272 15 0	6·17	5,000	41,875 2 3	8·83
1934-35	25,833 1 3	6·24	5,000	24,113 6 9	5·83
1935-36	21,796 11 0	5·58	4,000	26,735 10 0	7·77
1936-37	20,672 10 0	6·91	3,000	22,648 12 8	6·75
1937-38	21,744 14 3	6·96	....	37,339 10 5	11·96
1938-39	21,392 3 6	8·09	*	*	*
1939-40	24,310 0 0	8·02	....	31,361 7 7	13·49
1940-41	19,480 12 3	7·11	....	3,242 3 8	1·18

*There had been loss to the Society.

APPENDIX 9.

Statement showing margin of profits of the retail vendors according to sales.

Monthly sale.	Cost price paid to the G. C. C. S. Actual.	Duty to be paid to Government. Actual.	License fee to be paid to Government. Actual.	Rent of shops. Actual.	Other charges. Actual.	Total.	Retail sale price. Actual.	Margin left to the vendors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Seer ..	4 6 0	42 10 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	79 0 0	105 0 0*	26 0 0
2 seers ..	8 12 0	85 4 0	49 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	163 0 0	210 0 0	42 0 0
3 „ ..	13 2 0	127 14 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	271 0 0	315 0 0	44 0 0
4 „ ..	18 8 0	170 0 0	151 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	374 0 0	420 0 0	46 0 0
5 „ ..	21 12 0	213 2 0	194 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	469 0 0	525 0 0	56 0 0
6 „ ..	26 4 0	255 12 0	246 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	573 0 0	630 0 0	57 0 0
7 „ ..	30 10 0	298 6 0	298 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	672 0 0	735 0 0	63 0 0
8 „ ..	35 0 0	341 0 0	350 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	771 0 0	840 0 0	69 0 0
9 „ ..	39 6 0	383 6 0	402 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	875 0 0	945 0 0	70 0 0
10 „ ..	34 12 0	426 0 0	454 0 0	20 0 0	35 0 0	979 0 0	1,050 0 0	71 0 0

*Rs. 1-5-0 per tolah.

APPENDIX 10.

Ganja exported to the following places outside the province of Bengal.

1. United Provinces.
2. Bihar.
3. Orissa.
4. Feudatory States in Orissa, such as:—

(*a*) Nilgiri State.
(*b*) Attagorh State.
(*c*) Keonjhar State.
(*d*) Mayurbhunja State.
(*e*) Dhenkenal State.
(*f*) Patna State.
(*g*) Bundh State.
(*h*) Sambalpur State (Govt. Gola).
(*i*) Nayagarh State.

5. Rajputana.
6. Assam.
7. Cooch Behar.

Exported outside of India.

Trinidad.....North of South Africa.

APPENDIX 11

Statement showing sale of ganja province by province outside Bengal.

Year.	Behar.			Orissa.			Native States.			United Province.			Assam.			Cooch Behar.			Total.		
	Md.	Sr.	C.	Md.	Sr.	C.	Md.	Sr.	C.	Md.	Sr.	C.	Md.	Sr.	C.	Md.	Sr.	C.	Md.	Sr.	C.
1926-27	1,271	20	0	417	20	0	54	30	0	319	0	0	531	0	0	102	0	0	2,695	30	0
1927-28	1,362	20	0	385	20	0	29	35	0	381	0	0	556	0	0	76	0	0	2,791	5	0
1928-29	932	0	0	398	30	0	32	0	0	351	0	0	566	0	0	59	10	0	2,339	0	0
1929-30	1,064	0	0	439	0	0	32	20	0	346	0	0	593	0	0	51	0	0	2,525	20	0
1930-31	367	0	0	287	0	0	57	0	0	296	0	0	203	20	0	31	10	0	1,242	20	0
1931-32	Figures province by province not available.																				
1932-33	35	0	0	250	0	0	25	0	0	270	20	0	120	10	0	19	0	0	719	30	0
1933-34	22	20	0	253	20	0	17	30	0	219	35	0	229	5	0	19	20	0	762	10	0
1934-35	15	0	0	199	0	0	13	10	0	227	25	0	238	20	0	14	30	0	708	5	0
1935-36	28	0	0	74	0	0	21	0	0	227	20	0	252	35	0	15	25	0	619	0	0
1936-37	..			50	20	0	21	15	0	339	0	0	279	17	0	17	10	0	707	5	0
1937-38	33	30	0	23	20	0	24	25	0	400	30	0	293	30	0	19	0	0	795	5	0
1938-39	1	0	0	21	0	0	22	30	0	185	10	0	298	30	0	13	15	0	542	5	0
1939-40	4	0	0	15	0	0	23	10	0	225	15	0	315	30	0	17	0	0	800	15	0*
1940-41	..			16	0	0	30	19	0	169	20	0	321	20	0	18	25	0	556	4	0

*Including 200 maunds of ganja exported to Rangoon (Burma).

APPENDIX 12.

The Naogaon Canja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

The following powers are delegated to the Deputy Chairman by the Committee of Management under section 34(*h*) of the bye-law:—

Subject to the control of the Chairman, he shall have the management and supervision of the office of the society in all its details, and shall be responsible for the proper working of the same and for the security and safety of the cash and property of the society.

He shall have the following powers:—

(1) To pass, consider and scrutinise the diaries of the subordinate staff and check the accounts.

(2) To depute in the interest of the society any number of staff outside the headquarters at the expenses of the society. He should, however, record his reasons for so deputing them.

(3) He shall be able to pass within budget grant, the travelling bills of the staff.

(4) He shall pass within the budget all contingent bills, such as bills for packing materials, railway freight, cartage, etc., and pass all other bills for items of normal expenditure for which definite budget provision has been made.

(5) Payment within the sanctioned grants and rates of important bills, such as *chattar* expenses, construction of buildings, improvement of lands and all other bills which are not of the nature of regular contingency or the establishment bills, subject to confirmation by the next meeting of the committee.

(6) He will exercise the full powers of the committee under section 34(*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of the bye-laws.

(7) He shall have power to dispose of packing materials and any unserviceable moveable property belonging to the society, to the best interest of the society.

(8) To grant casual leave to the staff, in case of the Manager, the Farm Superintendent, casual leave so granted should be notified to the Chairman. To grant other leave, subject to the approval of the committee, to the staff, sanction of the Chairman will be necessary.

(9) To fill up leave vacancies subject to the approval of the committee.

(10) To appoint, dismiss, suspend and punish the sanctioned menial staff.

(11) To appoint the sanctioned ministerial officers and agents up to the pay of Rs. 25 on the permanent establishment and up to Rs. 50 on temporary establishment and with the concurrence of the Vice-Chairman.

(12) To suspend or dismiss or otherwise punish ministerial officers and agents whom he can appoint under (11) subject to an appeal before the Chairman in the case of dismissal of any of the permanent establishment.

(13) To grant periodical increment to the staff on sanctioned progressive rate of pay.

(14) To convene all meetings of the Managing Committee, after consulting the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman regarding the date and time of the meeting provided that the notice of any ordinary Committee Meeting should invariably be given to the members at least seven days before the date of the meeting and the agenda should accompany the notice. The proceedings of the previous meeting should ordinarily accompany the notices. The proceedings of the previous meeting should ordinarily accompany the agenda.

(15) The Deputy Chairman should ordinarily obtain the permission of the Chairman for any extended or distant journeys and should furnish the Chairman and Vice-Chairman with copies of his tour programme. The tour diaries of the Deputy Chairman with his travelling allowance bills should be scrutinised and passed by the Chairman provided that the Committee of Management can refuse to pay any cost or part of the cost which they think was not to the interest of the society.

(16) The Deputy Chairman shall be responsible for proper keeping and checking of accounts and for removing the irregularities noticed by an auditor or other departmental officers and put up before the Committee with a note regarding the action taken in such case. He shall also put up to the Committee an abstract of the monthly expenditure, etc., and prepare the annual budget for the sanction of the Committee

(17) To give effect to the resolution of the meeting of the society and to do such other works as may be entrusted to him by the Committee of Management and put up for their information, reports regarding the action taken to the resolution and orders.

(18) The Deputy Chairman must consult the Vice-Chairman unofficially on all important subjects concerned with the management and welfare of the society and the latter will, if necessary, consult the Chairman, especially in matters of change of principles, or if any project requiring any large expenditure.

(19) Subject to any restriction which the Managing Committee may choose from time to time to impose, the Deputy Chairman may work in and take interest in any other co-operative venture or institutions of Naogaon.

(20) The Managing Committee and the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bengal, empowered the Deputy Chairman to pass the travelling allowance bills of the Directors of the society—*vide* his letter No. 16577, dated 21st July 1937.

The Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

The duties of the Manager will be:—

(1) Subject to the control of the Deputy Chairman to be in charge of the office of the society in all its departments.

(2) To be in charge of the cash, furniture and all other properties, deeds, documents, leases, etc., belonging to the society and to maintain a register of documents and other valuable securities kept in his custody.

(3) To see to the punctual attendance of all the officers and guards and to supervise their works.

(4) To examine and verify the cash book with receipts, vouchers and subsidiary registers and to sign the cash book after the account is closed every day.

(5) To open all covers and to date and initial them and to pass drafts in absence of the Deputy Chairman.

(6) To examine at least once a month the registers of letter received and issued.

(7) To scruitinise and sign the receipts and pass-books.

(8) To receive all postal articles including money order and insured and registered letters and parcels and to personally examine the insured letters, if any, issued from the office.

(9) To issue payment orders in respect of bills and expenses passed by the proper authority, to have the powers to pass contingent bills and give payment orders thereon up to Rs. 5 at a time without reference to any higher authority provided by such payments the budget grant is not exceeded.

(10) To prepare a monthly abstract of receipts and expenditure and the annual budget and lay them before the Deputy Chairman for scrutiny.

(11) To inspect agencies, *chatars*, and any other work of the society as he possibly can without detriment to his other legitimate duties and to work to the welfare of the members.

(12) To be in charge of the one set key of the iron safe embedded in the verandah of the treasury in which the bulk of the society's cash is to be kept and all the keys of the iron safes, chests and strong room of the society's office wherein only a small cash as determined by the Committee is to be kept.

(13) To grant casual leave to ministerial and menial staff during the absence of the Deputy Chairman.

APPENDIX 13.

List of officers of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Executive officers	Grade of pay.	Present pay.	Period of service.
		Rs.	
1. Khan Sahib Maulvi Kazi Md. Mahiuddin, *Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.*	Rs. 200—25 2—250	250	5 years and 6 months.
2. Babu Dhirendra Nath Majumdar, M.A., *Manager*	Rs. 150—10—300	300	18 years.
Ministerial officers.			
1. Maulvi Dewan Raisuddin Ahmed, *Accountant*	Rs. 60—6/2—90	90	22 years.
2. Maulvi Md. Monaullah, *Head clerk*	Rs. 60—6/2—90	90	24 years.
3. Maulvi Tarimuddin Ahmed, *clerk*	Rs. 35—5/2—60	60	24 years.
4. Maulvi Md. Abbas Ali, *clerk*	Rs. 35—5/2—60	60	24 years.
5. Maulvi Mazharul Islam, *clerk*	Rs. 35—5/2—60	60	24 years.
6. Maulvi Karim Baksh Sardar, *clerk*	Rs. 35—5/2—60	60	18 years and 6 months.
7. Maulvi Zearuddin Ahmed, *clerk*	Rs. 35—5/2—60	60	14 years and 6 months.
8. Maulvi M. K. Ahmed Ali, *clerk*	Rs. 35—5/2—60	60	12 years
9. Maulvi Md. Rafique Uddin, *typist*	Rs. 35—5/2—60	45	6 years.
10. Babu Rathindra Mohan Saha Choudhury, *overseer*	Rs. 35—5/2—60	45	5 years.

APPENDIX 14.

List of Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society's buildings at Naogaon.

No.	Occupied by—	Whether rent is paid or not.	Whether vacant or not.	Present rent of the buildings.	Rate of rent.
				Rs. a. p.	
1.	Superintendent, of Excise, Naogaon.	Yes ..	No ..	25 0 0	10 per cent. of pay.
2.	Deputy Chairman ..	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
3.	Clerk, Excise Office ..	Yes ..	No ..	5 3 0	10 per cent of pay.
4.	Ditto ..	Yes ..	No ..	5 9 6	Ditto.
5.	Ditto ..	Yes ..	No ..	3 8 0	Ditto.
6.	Sub-Inspector of Excise	Yes ..	No ..	10 0 0	(Fixed rent).
7.	Head Clerk, Excise Office	Yes ..	No ..	8 12 9	10 per cent. of pay.
8.	Ganja Mahal Excise Sub-Inspector.	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
9.	Ditto ..	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
10.	Temporary Inspector of Excise.	Yes ..	No	15 0 0	10 per cent. of pay.
11.	Ganja Mahal Excise Sub-Inspector.	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
12A.	Special Officer ..	Yes ..	No ..	18 0 0	Inspector's quarter (Excise Department) has been let out to Special Officer, D. S. B. at fixed rate of Rs. 18 per mensem.
12B.	Ditto ..	..	Vacant	..	12B and 12C let out at Rs. 5 per month.
12C.	Ditto ..	..	Do.	..	
12D.	Ditto ..	..	Do. ..	..	12 D let out at Rs. 6 per month. Excise Officers are allowed free occupation.
13.	Co-operative Club ..	No ..	No ..	..	(Leased out to Naogaon Officer's Co-opeartive Club).
14.	Office building ..	No ..	No ..	..	....
15.	Record Room ..	No ..	No ..	..	....
16.	Hindu Kitchen ..	No ..	No ..	..	....
17.	Mahammedan Kitchen ..	No ..	No ..	..	....
18.	Manager, G. C. C. S., Ltd.	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
19.	Godown ..	No ..	No ..	..	...
20.	Clerk, G. C. C. S., Ltd. ..	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
21.	Ditto	No ..	No ..	Do.	
22.	Ditto ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	

List of Naogaon Ganja Cultivator's Co-operative Society's buildings at Naogaon.—*Concld.*

No.	Occupied by—	Whether rent is paid or not.	Whether vacant or not.	Present rent of the building.	Rate of rent.
				Rs. a. p.	
23.	Typist	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
24.	Clerk, G. C. C. S., Ltd. ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
25.	Overseer, G. C. C. S., Ltd.	No ..	No ..	Do.	
26.	Assistant Postmaster ..	Yes ..	No ..	10 0 0	(Fixed rent).
27.	Head Clerk, G.C.C.S., Ltd.	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
28.	Clerk, G. C. C. S., Ltd.	No ..	No ..	Do.	
29.	Ditto	No	No ..	Do.	
30.	Supply and Sale Society	Yes ..	No ..	24 0 0	Fixed rent.
31.	Sarakhana building ..	Occupied by Society.			
32.	Divisional Auditor ..	Yes ..	No ..	24 0 0	10 per cent.
33.	Head Clerk, A.Rs' Office	Yes ..	No ..	11 0 0	Ditto.
34.	Auditor, Co-operative Society.	Yes ..	No ..	7 8 0	Ditto.
35.	Inspector, Co-operative Society.	Yes ..	No ..	13 0 0	Ditto.
36.	Auditor, Co-operative Society.	Yes ..	No ..	7 12 0	Ditto.
37.	Clerk, A. R. C. S. Office	Yes ..	No ..	6 0 0	Ditto.
38 to 41.	Kitchens ..	No ..	No ..	..	....
No number.	Co-operative mess house	Yes ..	No ..	5+5	Two roomed house—rent of each room is Rs. 5.

List of Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society's buildings at Muffasal.

Occupied by—	Whether rent is paid or not.	Whether vacant or not.	Present rent of the building.	—
Medical Officer Kirtipur ..	No ..	No ..	Rent free.	
Compounder Kirtipur ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Sweepers Kirtipur ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Medical officer Muradpur ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Compounder Muradapur	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Sweeper's Muradpur ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Medical officer, Gabindapur. ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Compounder Gabindapur ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Sweeper Kirtipur ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Veterinary Dispensary ..	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Veterinary Charitable Dispensary.	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Charitable Dispensary Muradpur.	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Charitable dispensary Gabindapur.	No ..	No ..	Do.	
Charitable dispensary Kirtipur.	No ..	No ..	Do.	

APPENDIX 15.

			Rs.
1.	Deputy Chairman	Rs. 250 × 12	3,000
2.	Manager	Rs. 300 × 12	3,600
3.	Accountant and Head clerk	Rs. 90 × 12 × 2	2,160
4.	Four clerks	Rs. 60 × 12 × 4	2,880
5.	One clerk	Rs. 55 × 9 Rs. 60 × 3	675
6.	Typist	Rs. 45 × 12	540
7.	Overseer Allowance	Rs. 43 × 12 Rs. 15 × 6	630
8.	Export peon	Rs. 12 × 12	144
9.	Five Peons	Rs. 17 × 12 × 5	1,020
10.	Five guards	Rs. 18 × 12 × 3	648
11.	Three orderlies	Rs. 13 × 12 × 3	468

Note.—The number of paits and raj mistries are noted below—

1 Foreman at Rs. 30 a month.
2 Paits at Rs. 21 a month.
7 Paits at Rs. 18 a month.
4 Paits including mali at Rs. 16 a month.
5 Paits at Rs. 15 a month.
2 Paits at Rs. 13 a month.
1 Pait at Rs. 10 a month.

Note.—Four of the Paits work as Raj Mistries and one as Mali of the society.

APPENDIX 16.

Cost of packing boxes.

		Present. Rs.	a.
Previous size 34″			
1.	Box Rs. 2	3	4
2.	Gunny sheet Re. 1-2	2	14
3.	Wire net 14 annas	2	8
4.	Strapping siguode seal 14 annas	1	8

Issue of Ganja boxes month by month.

	1940-41.	1941-42.
April	237	172
May	177	209
June	144	129
July	99	129
August	119	136
September	141	121
October	94	111
November	140	162
December	112	161
January	173	192
February	126	98 up to 18th February 1942.
March	129	..

APPENDIX 17.

A statement showing issue of Ganja from the agencies noted below during year 1940-41.

Serial No.	Agency.	Md.	sr.	ch.
1.	Barrackpore	75	11	0
2.	Basirhat	11	22	0
3.	Diamond Harbour	16	25	0
4.	Berhampore	15	27	0
5.	Asansol	21	35	0
6.	Katwa	8	2	0
7.	Burdwan	16	9	0
8.	Midnapore	21	5	0
9.	Kolaghat	11	0	0
10.	Russa	253	27	0
11.	Krishnagar	10	22	0
12.	Chuadanga	8	7	0
13.	Jessore	10	7	0
14.	Khulna	11	26	0
15.	Barisal	18	15	0
16.	Chittagong	15	4	0
17.	Comilla	43	36	0
18.	Mymensingh	55	27	0
19.	Bhairab	22	39	0
20.	Tangail	11	9	0
21.	Dacca	65	27	0
22.	Pabna	7	39	0
23.	Serajganj	11	19	0
24.	Santahar	38	33	0
25.	Lalmanirhat	17	27	0
26.	Laksan	6	18	0
27.	Darjeeling	1	13	0
28.	Siliguri	5	5	0
29.	Parbatipur	27	0	0
30.	Old Malda	14	28	0
31.	Faridpur	30	22	0
32.	Madaripur	8	38	0
33.	Suri	17	15	0
34.	Bankura	11	1	0
35.	Arambagh	2	21	0
36.	Bandel	51	36	0

APPENDIX 18.

A statement showing the number of chatars.

Year.	Double *chatar.*	Single *chatar.*	Total.
1936-37	2	6	8
1937-38 ..	2	6	8
1938-39	2	6	8
1939-40	2	4	6
1940-41	1	3	4
1941-42		6	6

APPENDIX 19.

Particulars of payment on account of Dispensaries and Educational Institutions and educational purposes.

Dispensaries.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.
Gobindapur ..	1,902	1,956	2,135	1,900	1,474	0
Kirtipur ..	2,367	2,084	2,098	1,803	1,359	0
Muradpur ..	1,881	1,980	1,864	1,945	1,502	0
Educational Institutions— Chajla M. E. School, Chakatitha M. E. School, Kiritpur M. E. School, Paharpur G. M. M.E., Paharpur G. M. H. E. School, Naogaon., Co-operative High Madrasah.	10,250	7,300	7,200	7,512	2,700	0
50 Primary Schools ..	2,262	2,238	3,243	2,161	1,651	12
Stipends paid for higher education to ganja Mahal students ..	454	324	613	382	975	0
			17,153	15,703	9,662	0

Activities of the Dispensaries noted above.

Year.	Number of patients treated.	New patients treated.	Total expenditure for them.			Amount recovered.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1935-36 ..	107,327	34,847	6,547	7	0	32	11	3
1936-37 ..	113,033	38,031	6,149	0	0	34	0	0
1937-38 ..	110,836	44,346	6,020	0	0	28	14	6
1938-39 ..	92,661	37,432	6,097	0	0	33	9	9
1939-40 ..	79,031	35,245	5,647	0	0	39	8	0

Note.—No charge is made for medicines from patients—old or new living within Ganja Mahal but pies six are charged from patients living outside Ganja Mahal.

Amount recovered noted above represents recoveries from patients living outside Ganja Mahal and price received by sale of empty phials, etc., from the dispensaries.